HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XV NO- 48— BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 25 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
26 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	NALDERA x		15,99[illegible]
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK ‡†		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 May	RAWAL-PINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16 504
30 ,,	RANPURA x ..		16, 8[illegible]

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

x—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

x—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
,, ,, to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£103
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
26th Feb.	PERIM ..	Straits & Japan
1st March	ALIPORE ..	Straits & Japan
3rd ,,	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia
4th ,,	TATEISHI MARU	For Japan.
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	5059	13 Feb.	24 Feb.
Tomi Maru	5444	17 ,,	28 ,,
Heimei Maru	4364	16 ,,	25 ,,
Ryujin Maru	6243	21 ,,	3 Ma.
*Awa Maru	6028	1 Mar.	12 ,,
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 ,,	22 ,,

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Koryu Maru	9th Feb. 1927	18th Feb. 1927
Manshu Maru	17th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
Celebes Maru	20th ,, ,,	3rd March ,,
Borneo Maru	24th ,, ,,	7th ,, ,,
Indo Maru	6th March ,,	15th ,, ,,
Shiraha Maru	14th ,, ,,	21st ,, ,,
Heiman Maru	14 ,, ,,	25th ,, ,,
Shinnoh Maru	25th ,, ,,	6th April ,,

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams :
"SHOSEN,"

P. O, Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
To AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
25th Feb.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
28th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
2nd March	BARDOA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel : "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent : A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22[illegible].

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1927	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES :

Dutch East Indies :—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements :—Singapore, Penang.
British India :—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz :—Jeddah.
Japan :—Kobe.
China :—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp : Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds abou Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the yo[illegible] Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Buildings, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925	..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation	..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit	..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A LADY Teaching English for a Hindu family. Apply Box No. 1916, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 56

WANTED—A MATRICULATED refined LADY COMPANION, who would give sound primary education to a Khoja Girl and who would accompany her to different hill stations. Apply Box No. 1917, Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle.
R60

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for the Bombay Presidency on liberal terms of commission, Office allowance and bonus. Only really capable men need apply to Box 13, THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
A 28097

LEARN—STENOGRAPHY with Touch Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
MR 57

WANTED—A SNATAK or a GRADUATE under 40 years of age to work as Assistant Secretary the Gujarat Kelavani Stree Mandal must be experienced, Gujarati knowing and with an aptitude for social service. Pay Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. Applications must reach the undersigned before 10/3/27. Mrs. SHARDAGAURI MEHTA, B.A., Hon. Secretary, Gujarat Kelavani Stree Mandal, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.
A 28210

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Large FLAT with Garage at Quetta Terrace, Chowpatti, cool, airy, all conveniences. Apply Mr. KARANJIA, 2nd fl., Phone 40488.
C R 60

TO LET—FINE AIRY DOUBLE ROOMS at reduced cheap rents in the following properties of Seth Meghji Vallabhdas and known as Ghatkoparwala's Chawls, situated at:—1, New Chawl at Mugbhat Lane, Girgaon, 2, No. 840, Bhavanishanker Road, Dadar, 3, Love Lane, Cross Lane, Byculla, (Near Omiar Foundry) 4, Bapty Road. Two-Tanks, Near Victoria's Stand.
C 28165

TO LET AND FOR SALE AT HARDWAR.—Two big palatial Kothies at Bhimgoda, one single and the other double storied with commodious out-houses, kitchens etc. Being the only Kothies of its kind in Hardwar, built in up-to-date style with modern comforts, has always been occupied by Rajas and Princes. It stands in the healthiest locality on the main road free from congested quarters with sacred Ganges on one side and extensive grounds above 40 acres on the other, a few minutes walk only, to Har-Ki-Pari. Apply to GYAN SWARUP 21 New Road, Dehra Dun.
C R51

TO LET—SHOPS AND GODOWNS at reduced cheap rents. Also suitable for HOTELS and WINE SHOPS in the following properties of Seth Meghji Vallabhdas, known as Ghatkoparwala's Chawls, situated at:—1, New Chawl at Mugbhat Lane, Girgaon, 2, No. 840, Bhavanishanker Road Dadar, 3, Bapty Road, Two Tanks, Near Victoria Stand. Apply sharp to BHAIYA on the Spot, or:—Jamnadas Meghji, 2nd Floor, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 28164

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PURCHASERS of 4 per cent. Conversion Loan Govt. Promissory Notes. For particulars correspond with the Kamdar, Multhan Estate, Via Barnagar (Central India).
R 28211

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME WORK IS TO BE DONE in my building at 76 Abdul Rehman Street, opposite Imperial Bank, and its plan is ready in the Office of Messrs. Chinoy and Divecha, 875, Hornby Road. Contractors should see the plan, send tenders for it (one with wages and materials and other for only wages) to my undermentioned address: ESMAILJEE ABDOOL ALLY MATCHESWALLA 121, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, No. 3
R54

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 1½, 6, 4 and 3-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

OLD COTTON DRIVING ROPES—We are buyers of all classes of Old Cotton Driving Ropes. Please communicate with the quantities available. WAZIRCHAND CHIMANLAL & CO., Factory owners, Khanewal, Punjab, India.
N 28041

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, (MAHA SHIVRATRI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st February, 1927.
28187

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

CHOWPATTY MARKET is practically completed and Public Auctions for stalls in vegetable, fruit, fowl and mutton sections will be held daily from 1st March, 1927, at 8 a.m. (B. T.) until the stalls are filled up.

Stalls for fruits, vegetables, oilmanstores, grain and flour, dried fruits, fresh flowers, potatoes and onions and garlic dates salt, pickles and papad, limes, spices, bread and butter, cold drinks and ice, biscuits, cocoanuts and plantain leaves are proposed to be sold by auction. Vendors desiring stalls for these purposes should attend at the auction.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.

Arthur Crawford Market
Office, Bombay.
Dated 24th February, 1927.
28207

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2985 of 1925.

BUNDEALLI BHOJABHAI and others ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

AHMED AYUB DARBAR and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above and bearing date the 1st day of July, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Agiary Lane near Khara Kuwa, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the Agiary First Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Joshiram Jasraj, on or towards the East by the Shaikh Memon Street and on or towards the West by the Agiary 2nd Cross Lane and which said premises are registered under New Survey No. 1381, Cadastral Survey No. 1408, Division Bhuleshwar and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 753 and Street Nos. 2, 4, 3, 5, 7.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28062

TENDERS.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of provisions, etc., for the Nursing Staff Mess at the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 3rd March, 1927. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of provisions, etc., for the Nurses' Mess at the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Secretary's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Re. 1 will have to be paid for each set of the copies of tenders.

Names of all the partners, if any, should be mentioned in the tenders.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
28197

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913 VII AND

IN THE MATTER OF A HYLAND LIMITED.

A HYLAND LIMITED ... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 30 Lacs to Rs. 7 Lacs was on the 22nd day of February, 1927, presented to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Judges of the said High Court, and is now pending and that the list of Creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 31st day of March, 1927.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1927.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys of the Company.
28195

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HOOSENBHOY YOOSUF, of Bombay, (Mahomedan) Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 31-33, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE I AND II ABOVE REFERRED TO.

SCHEDULE I.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kazi Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 828, 829, 850, New No. 7989-7992, Old Survey No. 1791, 1792, New Survey No. 1111 Cadastral Survey No. 2606 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6099 Street Nos. 21-23 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by Sweepers' Passage, on the West by Kazi Street aforesaid on the North by the house of Bai Hawabibi and on the South by the house of Haji Tar Mahomed Abba Sharif.

SCHEDULE II.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kazi Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 one hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 883, New No. 8049, Old Survey No. 1801, New Survey No. 1133 Cadastral Survey No. 2631 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6857 and Street No. 96-98 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Kazi Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweepers' passage on or towards the North by the property of Baloomiya Pathan and on or towards the South by the property of Rahia Bibi and which said premises were formerly occupied by the Vendor's Mortgagors and their tenants and are now occupied by the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) THAKORDAS AND MADGAVKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28203

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 360 OF 1927.

Application No. . .

Messrs. VASUDEO RAMCHANDRA PHATAK, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents and Money Lenders at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ... ... Plaintiffs.

V/s

Messrs. ACHUT SHANKAR & CO., a firm carrying on business as Cloth Merchants at Kandewadi, without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

Warrant for attachment before Judgment under O. xxxviii, R. 5, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, To the Sheriff of Bombay, Greeting. Whereas the Court is satisfied that the abovenamed Defendants are about to dispose of their property with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any Decree that may be passed against them the Court by an Order, dated the 15th day of February, 1927, directed the proper Warrant to issue against the said defendants NOW We COMMAND you that you do call upon the said Defendants on or before the 28th day of February, 1927, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 3,400/- to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the property described in the Schedule hereto or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the Decree in this suit, or to appear and show cause why they should not furnish such security and We FURTHER COMMAND you to attach the said property until the said day or until further order of a Judge. And We LASTLY COMMAND you to return this Warrant immediately after the execution thereof with an endorsement certyfying the sale and manuer in which it has been executed or why it has not been executed. Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 16th day of February 1927.

The 16th day of February, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

Messrs. MANOHAR & CO.
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

SCHEDULE.

Stock in trade together with furniture, fixtures and accessories lying in the withinnamed Defendants' shop situate at Kandewadi outside the Fort of Bombay.

AND

Property, situate at Patharli near Dombivli, Taluka Kalyan District Thana, standing in the names of Gangadhar Sakharam and Purshottam Sakharam Joshi.

Survey Nos.	Pot No.	Acres, Guntha	Assessment.	Remark.
37/B		0-39-5	0-9-6	
10	4	0- 1-0	0-0-6	
10	7	1- 6-0	0-0-6	
11	2	1- 0-½	6-4-0	
54	10 some portion	2-13-0	1-0-3	

Together with all the houses, outhouses, tenements, cowsheds etc. standing on plot No. 37/B and the cattle and the moveables lying thereon.

28201

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.
SUIT NO. 2327 OF 1926.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY ... Plaintiff.

V/s.

PATHAN NAWABKHAN BAHADURKHAN ... Defendant.

TO

PATHAN NAWABKHAN BAHADURKHAN, Esq.,

The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that by a warrant of attachment issued by the High Court at Bombay on the 1st day of February, 1927, herein the 10 bags of Asafoetida belonging to you and lying with Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers at Apollo St. are attached in execution of the decree passed against you on the 30th day of November, 1926, for Rs. 2,996-15-0 and costs.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1927.

J. D. PARIKH
For Messrs. Raghvayya Nagindas & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
28204

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of SALEHMAHOMED ELLIAS, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Club Road, outside the Fort, ... Deceased.

Bai JENABAI, widow of the said Salemahomed Ellias, deceased, residing at Club Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executrix mentioned in the Will of the said deceased ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of February, 1927.

Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28212

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, ONE ENGLISH, ONE AMERICAN, AND TWO "GODREJ" SAFES ON STAND, TWO TYPE-WRITERS, ELECTRIC FANS, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Dhunjee Street, Mumbadevi.

Office furniture, consisting of large and small writing tables, revolving chairs, one English, one American and two Godrej safes on stand, cupboards, office clocks, easy chairs, telephone cabin, electric fans, one brand new A. E. G. typewriter, one Remington typewriter, etc., etc., the property of C. Tolkowsky, Esqr., Diamond Merchant.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1927 at 3 p.m. at the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street No. 13; Case No. 26; Arthur Road passage leading to Parel Road.

Building Street Nos. 1085 A; 1087; 2469; 379; 430 and 430A; 433; 439 and 439A; 441; 44145; 489; 1069; 1069A; Case Nos. 8; 10; 23; 35A; 37; 37A; 42; 49; 53; 55; Sewri Road near Railway station and Sewri Cross Road and Sewri Koliwada.

MENESSE & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS

MICHAEL ARLEN'S

7 REELS

Starring

CONWAY TEARLE

The First Story of Michael Arlen to Reach the Screen

FELIX THE CAT IN "RAINBOWS END"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

MOTOR LORRY TRIALS AT GHATKOPAR.

TIME : 6-15; 8-15 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House

THE MIDGETS

ARE COMING

20 SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN IN THE WORLD 20

WITH

CHEFALO AND PALERMO

EXCELSIOR—SAT. MAR. 5

EDWARD THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST

FEATURING

J. WARREN KERRIGAN SYLVIA BREAMER And ROSEMARY THEBY

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Novelty! Melodrama of the Year!

THE ISLE of LOST SHIPS'

Featuring MILTON SILLS and ANNA Q. NELSON.

A FLIRTING WIFE

IS COMING

TO

BOMBAY.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Exper's

Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 24.

S S British Fern, Davis, Abadan.
S S Musula, Lawson, Rangoon.
S S Rinda, Jones. Gothenburg.

DEPARTURES.

February 25.

S S Noedanger, Lie, San Franscisco.
S S Heimi Maru, Kondo, Kobe.
S S Clan Macfadyen, Stensen, Dunkirk.
S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.
S S Dogra, Pinson, Java.

LOADING.

February 24.

Steamer British Fern for Mahomerah.
Steamer Sultania for Jeddah.
S S Iris for Rangoon.
S S Gerania for Trieste.

S S British Fern:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Fern arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Mosula:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Masula, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Rinda: The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Rinda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg with a general cargo.

S S Noedanger: The S. O. Co.'s steamer Noedanger will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for San Fransisco with ballast.

S S Heimi Maru: The N Y K steamer Heimi Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbourfor Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macfadyen: The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Macfadyen, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

S S Varela: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varlea will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dogra: The T M Co.'s steamer Dogra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Ranpura, arrived in harbour to-day at about 5 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 10ht inst., a general cargo and 215 passengers.

EXPORTS.

February 24.

S S Rawalpindi for London: 32 bales goat skins and cow, calf hides A L Tharia, 38 bales cow and calf hides P Hassam, 29 bales goat skin and cow hides H N Haji Eisa, 5 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 8 bales cow hides and calf skins R Mirally, 5 bdles lamb skins Allan Bros and Co., 1 case tortoise shells J Paramanand, 2 bdles fox skins H M Ghazanfor, 1 bale cow hides R Mirally, 4 cases isaing glass, M M and Co., 2 bdles and 6 bales carpets M M and Co., 3 cases China ware M M and Co., 4 bales carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 3 bdles carpets S H and A Elisha off, 16 bdles carpets and 2 bdles fox skins A Azizullaaff.

For C. Nople: 5 bdles carpets S H and A Elishaoff, 83 cwt pepper G Radhakishandas.

For Marseilles: 1 case brass ware W J Burrdas.

For Contanzga: 92 cwt black pepper G Radhakishandas.

S S Argenfels for Hamburg: 399 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 175 cwt gum kadaya Tambolia and Co., 60 cwt gum olibanum and 58 cwt gum tragacanth E Virjee and Co., 4000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Paramanand and Co., 220 bales raw cotton Hirji Laljee and Co., 110 bales raw cotton N Raja Ram and Co., 3850 cwt groundnut oil cakes Haridas Sons and Co., 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co Ltd.

For Rotterdham: 275 bales raw cotton H M Mehta and Co., 159 bales cotton fly M N Narottamdas and Co.,

For Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton H M Mehta and Co.

From Antwerp: 55 bales raw cotton N Raj Ram and Co.

S S Hoogkerk for Rotterdham: 436 cwt oil cakes N V Velmahomed.

For Hamburg: 3400 cwt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co., 24 bales goat skins A E Benmenthal, 25 bales hemp B Raiya and Co., 224 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 165 bales raw cotton Bombay Co Ltd., 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co Ltd.

For Amsterdam: 2 cases brass ware and sandalwood boxes and 4 bales carpets M Santidas.

For Antwerp: 2000 cwt linseed oil cake, 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Paramanand and Co., 165 bales raw cotton Bombay Co. Ltd.

For Ghent: 330 bales raw cotton L Ladha and Co.

SS Devanah for Hongkong: 50 cwt gum olibanm, 2 cwt kishmish and 25 cwt buffalo pickers E Virjee and Co., 40 cwt shark fins R Jamalbhoy.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton Breul and Co., 500 bales raw cotaon G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 100 bales raw cotton Ali Bros., 200 bales raw cotton Breul and Co.

S S Egremont for New York: 400 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros., 103 cwt onion seed P E Bros.

S S City of Nagpur for Dunkirk: 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Aquilia for Naples: 100 bales raw cotton B Cursondas and Co.

For Geneva: 215 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 2000 cwt linseeds David Sassoon and Co., 110 bales raw cotton Langley and Co., 110 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton Co. Ltd., 112 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Famagada: 16 bales cotton yarn H R Bearam.

S S Ryajai Maru for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton G V Lanke.

For Nagoya: 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Tommi Maru for Kobe: 1500 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

For Osaka: 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru: 700 bales raw cotton C Damjee and Son, 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai 2000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alfrare for Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton S Joharmall.

For Nagoya: 700 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Percas for Yokaichi: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Heimei Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

February 24.

S S Shingo Maru from Osaka Agents: O S Kaisha Ltd.:—183 bales cotton yarn, 12 cases celluloid toys.

From Yokohama: 10 cases cotton goods.

From Nagoya: 82 cases glass ware, 217 cases porcelain, 11 bales dhoty, 20 cases tiles.

From Kobe: 237 cases glass ware, 230 cases porcelain ware, 55 cases enamelled ware, 11 cases earthen ware, 76 cases cotton hoisery, 7 cases celluloid toys, 12 cases pepper nut crystals, 32 cases bamboo ware 16 cases cotton shoe laces, 69 cases cotton hosiery, shirts, 10 cases glass tube bangles, 11 cases glass bangles, 44 cases tin mirror, 21 cases cotton under shirts, 13 bales ising glass, 28 cases and 15 bales cotton drill 12 cases wooden ware, 50 bales cotton sheeting.

From Osaka: 214 cases glass ware, 208 bales and 24 cases cotton yarn, 4 cases and 268 bales cotton shirting, 21 cases hoisery goods, 13 cases glass covered pots, 13 cases glass plates, 12 cases porcelain ware, 34 cases glass beeds, 220 cases glass bangles, 50 bales horse inside pallet, 25 cases brass circle, 10 cases rubber goods, 13 cases hoisery shirts, 12c ases umbrella sticks, 14 casca printed cotton goods, 30 bales cotton sheeting, 16 cases tin mirror, 20 cases cotton goods, 17 cases cotton drill,

From Hongkong: 316 bags sugar, 3 cases brass ware, 35 cases cotton socks, 17 cases silk piece goods, 500 bales cassia, 35 bales China roots, 14 cases glass bangles, 140 rolls matting.

From Singapore: 1859 bags sago flour, 30 bags damor botu, 8 bags nutmegs, 266 bags bettle nuts, 56 bdles rattan 10 bundles galangol.

From Colombo: 27 bdles mattress fibre, 25 bdles gunnies.

S S Cape Ortegal from Rangoon. Agents: Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

From Rangoon: 87063 bags rice, 1487 pieces teak plnaks, 5891 pieces and 2515 bdles teak scantling 675 bags chola, 1241 bags white beans, 185 bags moong, 130 bags mullet 72 pieces block tins.

S S Chakla from Busreh. Agents: M M and Co.

From Busreh: 12 cases and 3 bdles species, 1807 baskets wet dates, 187 bags beans, 541 bags mashur, 40 bags almond, 640 bdles skin dates, 50 bags edra, 676 bags moong, 31 bales cow hides, 9 bdles copper, 81 bags nactamon, 6 bales lamb skins, 52 bags hartmon, 74 **bags almond kernals.**

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Feb. 24

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 11 6
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jacob	,,	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 9
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 9
Apollo	,,	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight)	34/40	In:
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 9
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)		0 15 9
Phoenix	,,	0 15 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
LON CLOTH (Light weight)	No. 5202/5303	
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 9
David Mill	,,	1 0 3
Apollo	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay		0 15 3
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LON CLOTH Satin Calender	34-42	In:—
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 9
Apollo Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 9
Globe	,,	0 14 6
Rachael	,,	0 14 3
Pelkhi	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 0
Century	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 14 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	10 6 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 4 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7 8 0
Hindustan	,,	7 10 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 3 6
Apollo David	,,	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix		1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 0
Tata	,,	1 2 3
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	,,	0 14 6
Mahel		0 15 0

THE MYSORE CABINET.

MR. BALASUNDARAM IYER'S APPOINTMENT.

(BY V. T. N.).

So, then the long awaited gazette notification has appeared and, the intellectual genius of Mysore, Mr. C. S. Bala Sundaram Iyer, whose merits have well been tried on more occasions than one has been dubbed the third member of Council as from 1st February, an appointment, which, to be sure has been voted on a popular and deserving one on all hands. Consequent on this appointment other changes have had to be made such as the appointmens of Mr. P. L. D'Souza as the Revenue Commissioner and Mr. N. Madhava Rao as the Chief Secretary to Government. What with Mr. Mirza M. Ismail the new Dewan attempting to sow seeds of popularity, with Mr. Chandy, hailing from Travancore but who has worked for Mysore—quite a long time—rising to the post of a first Councillor from the lower range of the ladder, ready to assist the new Dewan not only with his own intelligence but with the same tuitioned and sharpened by the experience gained during the administration of Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, with Mr. N. Krishna Rao who with one voice has been acclaimed a very great authority on financial problems occupying the chair of the Second Councillor and Mr. C. S. Bala Sundaram Iyer an asset of no small value, it has only to be observed that the cabinet is a 'Pucca' one.

It is to be hoped that with such eminent men in the Cabinet, Mysore will advance on all sides and that the same would be watched keenly by the sister States.

Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer entering service in 1897 served as Assistant Commissioner in the Shimoga District and after five years of his stay there held positions as City Magistrates, Deputy Commissioner Tumkur and Secretary Economic Conference. After being Director of Industries for a short time his appointment as the I. G. of Education marked the advent of educational advancement in Mysore. What good work he rendered as I. G. of Education and as Revenue Commissioner—not to mention the onerous duty and the responsibility that fell to his lot as the Special Duty Officer—has now turned out ancient history.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Fluctuations during the week have led us to believe that the market has been hitting the top and that accordingly a reaction is due, but we are now beginning to doubt whether any marked re-action will eventuate.

The Tone in Manchester has been and is very much more hopeful which has resulted in Lancashire Spinners "calling" freely.

Further the offtake of cotton in America this year has been fully proportionate to the expected yield so that any serious decline due to pressure of cotton is now unlikely.

Again, those who have bought Cotton for investment must obviously have concentrated on tenderable descriptions thus diminishing the surplus necessary for the proteciton of the Contracts except at higher prices.

Conservative estimates put the consumption of American cotton this year at 16,000,000 bales and judging by the figures for the first six months there is every prospect of this total being exceeded.

In fact a consumption of over 17,000,000 is not impossible.

Looking at the position as a whole therefore we advise purchases even after the stiff advance that has taken place since the beginning of December.

Indian Cotton. It is admitted that out of the present heavy crop of Americans there is an unusually large proportion of untenderable cotton which has been and can be exported in direct competition with Indians. This cotton is being taken by Spinners all over the World in quantities varying in direct ratio to the comparative expensiveness of Indian Staple growths. At the moment these are disproportionately high in price and accordingly American low grades are still being attracted to this market.

On this account we believe that the straddle of selling Broach and buying Liverpools is still worth following and will be additionally attractive at these differences as soon as Dholleras begin to move freely.

For those who dislike straddles we advise purchases of Contracts either in Liverpool or Bombay.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The produce market is quiet but steady with a small business. Closing prices remained firm as under:—

Linsed May	11 0 9
Wheat May	7 13 3
Wheat Sept.	8 0 0

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms To-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. as. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 13 0
Linseed Brown Small	10 4 0
Rapeseed Gujarat.	
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	
Castorseed Bold	10 14 -
Castorseed Small	11 8 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13 5 0
Groundnutseeds Madras-Khandesh.	
Tillseed Bold 85/15	
Tillseed Small	
Cottonseed	4 13 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 1 6
Wheat Karachi Bungla	
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/50	8 1 0

The members of the Royal Agricultural Commission visited Karnal on Sunday. The party was entertained at luncheon by Nawab Ruknuddaula Shamshariuno and his brother Nawabzada Liaqnat Ali Khan. After visiting the Imperial Cattle-breeding Farm, the Commission left for Delhi in the evening.—A.P.

SOLICITING FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

WOMEN FINED AND GAOLED.

Three women Panatibai, Chollibai and Ratnibai were placed by Deputy Inspector McCulloch of Lamington Road Police station before the 4th Presidency Magistarte, Mr. I. N. Mehta. The police evidence went to show that about two nights back, Mr. McCulloch and a Sub-Inspector kept a watch near Sandhurst Road at 8-30 p.m. and noticed the three woman, beckoning and hissing at passers by and making various signs and gestures in order to draw their attention. After noticing their attitude for a quarter of an hour, the police officers quietly went up and arrested them. The first woman Panatibai was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and the two remaining women were awarded three weeks' hard labour.

ELEVEN PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

HABITUAL OFFENDER SENT TO JAIL

Sergeant Hibbert of the Byculla Police station charged a habitual and incorrigible offender, Kassam Kadar, before Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, wandering about the Victoria Gardens in search of prey. The accused first tackled a little child and tried to abstract an anklet off its person. The child slipped through his grasp and the accused turned his attention to an old up-country man who was watching the antics of the monkeys with open mouth, oblivious of the fact that the accused had purloined the purse from his pocket containing a few annas. The child who was watching from a distance raised an alarm and the accused was caught by the crowd. Sergeant Hibbert informed the Court that the accused had a bad record of 11 previous convictions, ten of which were for theft. Remarking that the accused was an incorrigible fellow, His Worship awarded him two years' hard labour.

A PRIZE SCHEME.

EDITOR FINED.

For publishing a scheme of prizes to be distributed among the subscribers of his paper, in the issue of October 28, 1926, K. K. Mishra Editor of the "Bhagirath," a Hindi Weekly published from Bombay, was placed by Inspector Hirst before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday on a charge of publishing unauthorized lottery. The prizes were to be given to only 18 successful subscribers by the Manager and the scheme which came under the Indian Penal Code was intended to gather more subscribers.

The accused who pleaded guilty was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50/.

STABBING FOR REFUSAL TO MARRY.

ACCUSED GETS 18 MONTHS R. I.

Karmalli Kanji, a Mahomedan was sntenced by the Sixth Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday to undergo 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for stabbing one Ethelwyn Dias, an ayah on the 21st instant, who had refused to marry him.

Mr. J. D'Cunha conducted the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

DISHONEST CYCLE-HIRER CONVICTED

One Gulam Mohidin Mahomed Ali hired a cycle from a dealer at Lamington Road for a period of seven hours about two weeks ago on the pretext of practising to ride on it. He disappeared entirely with the machine and the owner, happening to pass Nagpada Police station saw the man sauntering along the road. He was immediately arrested and on inquiries being made the cycle was found with a Marwari to whom it had been pledged by the hirer. Gulam was accordingly placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta the 4th Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum and pleading guilty was convicted. Award of sentence has been held over to enable the police to trace his antecedents.

MOTOR CAR DRIVER FINED.

For starting his car without giving any warning and thus colliding with a motor-cycle on which Dy. Inspector Colaaua of the Colaba Police station was riding from Esplanade to the Museum on the 15th instant, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate sentenced Mahadeo Soma, a driver of car No. Z1722 to pay a fine of Rs. 60/.

JOY RIDE COSTS RS. 75.

Jackey Kaitan a cleaner of Mr. Dawood Habib owner of Car No Y2738 was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning on charges of rash driving and driving without a license.

The prosecution story was that on Tuesday, at about seven, the accused after leaving his master at the Islam Gymkhana went on a pleasure-ride along Princess Street. He next entered Chandan Wadi Lane, then reversed his car which went over a footpath. There the car injured a Fakir, uprooted a tree and then stopped. Deputy Commissioner Needham who chanced to pass by that way took the accused to the Princess Street Police station and on inquiry found that the accused had no license to drive a car.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay an aggregate fine of Rs. 75/ or in default, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a month and five days.

BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING : 5TH DAY.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are the acceptances for the races of the fifth day of the Big Meeeting to be run on Saturday. The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE TOWN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Class.

Ferdinand 9-0; Mamnoon 8-11; Hazal 8-3; Belan 8-9; Amood 8-8; Najian 8-6; Red Flag 8-6; Money Spinner 8-5; Salonic 8-4, Cossack 8-4; Ahyid 8-4; Sinnan 8-2; Kadoor Beg 8-0; Zoolfakar 7-12; Dawood 7-12; Kurdistan 7-12; Moosaad 7-11; Sannayet 7-7; Musal 7-6; Farooq 7-3; Detective 7-2.

THE MORLAND PLATE. Div. II.—Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Class.

Restoration 9-5; Tristan 9-3; Jovial 7-12; Burgos 9-0; Stormont 8-13; Georgina 8-12; Bridauit 8-12; Glen Tree 8-11; Free and Easy 8-9; Arrowy 8-7; Peculiar 8-4, Frailty 7-12; Shiva Kumari 7-11; Lomo 7-0.

THE MORLAND PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Class.

Pom Pom 9-5; Saintly Sovereign 9-5; Pride of Priestown 9-2; Old Fashioned Maid 8-3; Special Sprout 9-0; Riverina 8-13; Motu Proprio 8-12; Prose and Verse 8-12; Steel Blue 8-1; Tres Facile 7-13; Sophie II 7-0.

THE STAND PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Class.

Husky 9-0; Gift O'the Glen 9-0; Brasidas 8-3; Invincia 8-11; Bright Bird II. 8-8; Cintra 8-7; Murmansk 8-6; Roscate Air 8-3; Quitch 8-2; Fire Star 8-0; Greek Lad 7-13; Lowborn 7-11; Beaveer Puff 7-11; Henrietta 7-8; The Bow 7-8.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st Class.

Affable 9-4; Madame Seguin 9-2; Golden Quest 7-9; Ulster Ally 8-10; Stone Marten 8-8; Defend 8-6; Cheviot 8-5; Bunting Morn 8-0; Wedding Day 7-12; Fille d'Or 7-9; Joe's Luck 7-10; Ormiston 7-10.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1-3/4 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 15,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st Class.

Mansoor Beg 9-7; Silver Thrush 8-7; Muttashar 8-6; Dilawar 9-6; Hilaluzzaman 9-4; Hashash 8-13; Sanatogen 8-7; Tiger King 8-5; Khundil 8-1; Pekin 7-10; Riyad 7-10; Amara 7-8; Cheerful 7-4; Hyder Pasha 7-2; Safety 7-0.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1-3/4 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by the Members of the Byculla Club and Rs. 30,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 20,000; second, Rs. 7,000; third, Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Class.

Moss 9-7; Keep It Dark 9-5; Aborigine 9-5; Bonnie Lad 8-13; Candle Hill 8-7; Sajjan 7-13; Marmion 7-8; Valtoi 7-7; Jan 7-11; Coed Canlas 7-11; Lucky Man 7-10; Fun of the Fayre 7-10; Rosewater 7-8; Tycho 7-8; The Sliding Stone 7-3.

THE LLOYD HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses 4 and 5 years old only which have not won a race value Rs. 20,000 or over.

Domestic Bond 9-3; Woodstock II 8-9; Gigt O' the Glen 8-8; Dark Orient 8-8; The Sloat 8-8; Heera Mahal 8-6; Songe Dore 7-9.

THE TOWN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Class.

Jedi 9-8; Kummeruzzaman 9-3; Amalfi 8-11; Sanatogen 8-8; Rubdan 8-4; Mikado 8-2; Sun Spray 8-0; Some Surprise 8-0; Selman 8-0; Ballard 7-13; Bucknell 7-13; Arab Prince 7-10; Kowkab 7-9; Gosub 7-9; Mayiah 7-8; Sabiq 7-5; Roscoff 7-0; Rehearsal 7-0; Crown 7-0.

GHARRYWALA FINED.

A fine of Rs. 40 or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month was the sentence inflicted on Laxman Sakharam, a victoria driver by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate for the former's abusing a Railway Sergeant and threatening to strike him with a knife.

It was alleged that on the night of February 4th, the accused brought his victoria near the Victoria Terminus Station yard where there were already two dozen victorias. A police constable, therefore, asked him to move away but the accused refused to do so. Sergeant William Phillips of the G. I. P. Railway also requested him to go but the accused struck the Sergeant with his whip, abused him and threatened to assault him with a knife. He then drove his victoria away but the Sergeant followed him and arrested him.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced as above.

TAXI-DRIVER CONVICTED.

Alexander Stephano, a taxi driver was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday on a charge of plying for hire a taxi off the Stand and for refusing to show his license when asked by a Railway Police Sergeant, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

The prosecution alleged that on January 2 last, the accused was seen plying his taxi off the Victoria Terminus Station yard stand, and when he was asked to produce his license he refused to do so, and tried to drive away. Sergeant John Richards of the G. I. P. Railway police boarded the car and tried to arrest the accused when the latter gave him a push. The accused abused the Sergeant, struck him with a whip and threatened to assault him with a knife. He then drove away, but the Sergeant followed him and effected his arrest.

The accused who pleaded guilty was sentenced as above.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 23.

March	13 92	+ 24
May	14 08	15
July	14 29	15
October	14 50	12
December	14 68	13
Middling Spot	14 25	25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 23.

March	13 96	+ 25
July	14 27	19
Middling Spot	13 97	19

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.: Feb. 23
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	13.86
May	14.10
July	14.32
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	13.84
May	14.07
July	14.28
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—	
March	13.92
July	14.29

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	98,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

February	7.42	+ .03
March	7.47	.02
April	7.53	.02
May	7.61	.02
June	7.65	.02
July	7.72	.03
August	7.74	.03
September	7.75	.02
October	7.76	.02
November	7.79	.02
December	7.81	.02
January	7 84	.02
February	7.85	.02
Middling Spot	7.76	.04

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	18,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

February	13.37—.08
March	13.32—.08
April	13.32—.08
May	13.35—.04
June	13.36—.03
July	13.38—.01
August	13.39—.01
September	13.48—.01
October	13.50—.01
November	13.51—.
December	13.58—.
January	13.52—.02
February	13.56 -.02
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.80—.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Scinde Good	5.85
Scinde Fully Good	6.05
Scinde Fine	6.25
Bengal Good	5.95
Bengal Fully Good	6.15
Bengal Fine	6.35
Oomra Good	6.35
Oomra Fully Good	6.60
Oomra Fine	6.85
Broach Good	6.30
Broach Fully Good	6.60
Broach Fine	6.90

WHEAT—LONDON.

London, Feb. 23.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers 50/3.
Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb.—
March shipment paid 50/6.
Market: Quiet.
Wheat, Australian.—
Feb/Mar shipment value 52.
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat Choice White Karachi.—
May/June shipment quoted 51/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment offered £8:17:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Feb/May shipment. Hull offered £20.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton.
Feb/Mar shipment offered £20:17:6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton.
Mar/Apl shipment. Hull paid £20:10.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 23.

Silver—little bear covering. Offerings small.

Spot	26 3/4
Forward	26 9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 23.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:4:11 1/2
Interests, Day to Day Loans 4 1/8 p. c.
Interest 7 days Market Loans 4 p. c.

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 23.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality). Spot 14 5/8.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 882.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 131 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 140 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.92.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.21.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.87.
London—Rome Liras 111.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 3/4 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 23.

Chartered Bank of I A & C £19 5/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register), £119 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10.
National Bank £48.
Eastern Bank £6 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 3/4.
Conversion Loan £76 1/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £59 3/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 1/4.
Consols £55.
War Loan, 5 per cent £101 1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 23.

T T Berlin on London	20.46
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11 3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.88
T T Madrid on London	28.86
T T Milan on London	111.10
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	123.96

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 23.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £18.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Apl/May shipment sellers £17/10.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. m. ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment. Hull paid £14:18:9.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. m. ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment. Dunkirk paid £15:3.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. m. ton.—
Apl/May shipment. Hull paid £15.
Linseed, La Plata.—
February shipment Amsterdam paid, £15 5.
Market:—Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay ton.—
Feb/Mar shipment offered £19)

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Mar/Apl delivery sellers 31/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 31/3.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 23.

Copper, English Best Selected £60 1/2.
Copper, Braziers, £70 3/4.
Yellow Metal, £65 3/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £26 3/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 guage, £15 5/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £305.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 23.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/7s 3/8d buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb, Spot 1/7s 1/2d sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/7s 1/8d. buyers.
Pale Crepe lb, Spot 1/7s 1/4d. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta.
March per cwt 18/6 offered.
July/Sept per cwt. 17/7 1/2 offered.
Oct/Dec per cwt 17/9 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay.—
July/Sept, per cwt. 17/10 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi. —
July/Sept per cwt 17/10 3/4 offered.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 23.

Demand Bills 484.62

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Opened 7 Points Better on Favourable Liverpool. Hardened Further 4 Points on less Selling and Good Spot Demand.. Heavy Covering Near Months. Relapsed 5 Points on Profit taking. Closed 24 to 13 Points Higher—Spot Strong 25 Points Higher to 14.25c.

Local.—Advanced Early on Buying by Commission Houses. Some profit taking. Heavy short covering. Sewri closed strong.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Private Cables and Reports:

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables to-day:—

New York.—May highest Rs. 14-13 (2-21 a.m.); lowest 14.00 at the opening.

Liverpool.—Tone of market good.

Messrs Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"In consequence of trade improvement market looks like going higher."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables dated 23rd instant from their Liverpool friends: Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

11-45 a.m.:—Market steady with upward tendency.

3-55 p.m.:—Market advanced in consequence of bullish Southern Spot advices, good demand for ready, and strength of Manchester. Manchester reports better trade but firmness of sellers checking business."

Tenders New York 1,110 dockets.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 23rd instant 5-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market has very steady undertone due to trade buying. Looks dearer gradually."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. N. Norden and Co., cable under stave 23rd instant as under:—

"Spot advices bullish. Advance most fairly liberal offers."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 9 points better on favourable Liverpool Cables and improved further 13 points on heavy short covering in near months and less for sale. At the advance there was little pront taking and prices declined 5 points. The close was steady at 12 to 24 points higher. Spot Cotton prices improved 25 points to 14.25c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened 3 points lower but soon improved on better Spot demand sales being reported 18,000 Bales. There was absence of selling and prices registered moderate improvement on good undertone. The close was steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points higher—Spot Cotton prices improved 4 points to 7.76d. per lb.

Healthy Spot demand in Liverpool market continues, which attracted the attention of the operators. It appears that there was heavy short covering in March contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange, on account of few notices being issued. The Spot prices are firmly held and at the moment there is less pressure for sale. Operators are awaiting the President's decision on the Farm Relief Bill which is due before the end of this week—

LOCAL MARKET.

Following strong American advices, our market opened for Broach A/M at Rs. 294 and soon improved to 296/ on continued and daily buying by a local commission house. The advance was checked by Japanese selling and prices ruled easy on long liquidation. Offerings were well absorbed and the market closed firm at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A/M	294	297	294	297
Broach J/A	301	303	301	303
Oomra Mar	282	283	282	283
Oomra May	283	284/8	283	284/8
Bengal Mar	268	271	268	271
Bengal May	269	272	269	272

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened steady 2 points higher. Our market opened firm Broach A/M being quoted at Rs. 298/8 and improved on continued buying local operators and heavy short covering of some party roughly estimated several thousand bales.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A/M	298/8	300/8	298/8	300/8
Broach J/A	305	306/8	305	306/4
Oomra Mar	282	284	282	284
Oomra May	285	287	285	287
Bengal Mar	273	274/8	273	274/8
Bengal May	274	275/8	274	275/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The Sampin closed this morning as under:—

February	202.20	+2.20
May	206.80	+3.80
August	213.00	+4.20

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Bengal 270				
Bengal 271				
Broach 297				
Broach 303				
Oomra 283				
Oomra 285				
Bengal	286	279	272	264
S. P.	282	275	268	260
Rajputana	286	279	272	264
Broach	317			
Oomra	290	286	282	297
C. P. 1	301	297	292	
C. P. 2	294	290	285	
Khandesh	282	278	273	
Mathia	281	277	272	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

200 Volkart Bros. Nagar 285
500 Volkart Bros. Bengal 285
200 Suzuki & Co. C. P. 1 308/310
500 Ralli Bros. C. P. 1 312/315
100 Assur Mill Mathia 285
100 Jetha Devjee Rajputana 288
100 H. M. Mehta Rajputana 289
100 Bombay & Co. Chopda 289
100 Lunke Janoor 292
100 Tata & Co. Broach 325
100 Currimbhai Mathia 285

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 24th

		Ready.	Mill Terms.	New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	271/73	
"	Fine	"	266/68	
"	F.G.	"	261/63	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	265/66	
"	F.G.	"	260/61	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	297/99	
Nagpur	"	"	295/97	
Yeotmal	"	"	290/92	
Arvi	"	"	292/94	
Amraoti	"	"	285/87	
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	285/86	
Mulkapur	"	"	282/83	
Khandesh	"	"	278/79	
Muthia	Fine	"	275/78	
"	F.G.	"		
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		295/305	
Purna	Average	"	280/85	
Pabani/Sailu	"	"	275/78	
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	285/95	
Broach Fine	M.G.		315 Feb.	310 March. 305

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon the 23rd inst.—

	cwts.
Wheat	106,831
Linseed	7,224
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	2,098
Gingellyseeds	1,443
Poppyseed	8
Groundnuts	11,385
Castorseed	8,777
Rice	9,191
Myrabollams	5,674
Cottonseed	10,030
Mowraseed	693
Grain	1,934
Joowar	3,392
Bajree	5,698
Coal	2,693 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 24th.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	2 545	2,92,585	2,57,473
Central India	4,857	2,10,795	2,78,735
Barsi and Nagar	1,255	1,59,841	1,50,998
Hyderabad-Gaorani	685	54,117	55,518
Berar	5,689	4,55,460	3 44,360
Central Provinces	6,952	1,76,580	1,72 235
Total Oomras	21,983	13,49,378	12,59,319
Dholera	3,191	66,693	1,38,982
N. W. Provinces	143	51 820	1,23,910
Rajputana	837	27,020	68,261
Sind-Punjab	1,785	83,794	1,79,317
Broach	800	5,007	1,48,162
Coompta & Dharwar	589	21,784	15,047
Westerns-Northerns	277	9,786	9,835
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	41	4,667	6,513
Persian		3,016	2,167
American		85,608	200
Egyptian and African	548	23,131	31,897
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		50	439
Total	30,191	17,31,549	19,85,152

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 17th Feb. This year,	Last year
Europe	2,455	1,43,418	2,69.298
Japan & China	17,008	6,31,345	8,25,489
Coast Ports	152	6,919	13,902
Up-country by Rail		49,173	41,700
Afloat in harbour for Europe,			
China and Japan		77,738	51,691
Total	19,615	9,08,593	12 03,131

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The market ruled steady and closed as under:—

Ready Gold	21 10 0
Fargan Delivery	21 10 6
Chaitra Delivery	21 11 6

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Following improvement of 3/16d in London quotation our market failed to open steady on unfavourable Chinese telegrams. Mah opened at 62/7 and declined to 62/5 on scattered selling. Fagun opened at 61/ and declined to 60/13. Some fresh shipment is expected to arrive here to-morrow on which tenders of Mah settlement depend largely. It is believed that the expected arrival of 2,000 Bars will be readily taken up. The close was as under:—

Ready Silver	62 8 0
Mah Delivery	62 4 0
Fagun Delivery	61 2 0
Chitra Delivery	61 2 0

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILL SHARE IMPROVED.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The Stock Exchange opened steady with a better enquiry for mill shares and prices hardened Rs. 5 to 45 in active scrips.

We quote: Bombay Dying 935, Fazal 921/4 New Great 332/8 Pabaney 246/4 Swan 160.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. and Drds. were steady at Rs. 58/8 and Rs. 172/8 respectively As there were no buyers in Tata Power it was quoted at Rs. 575.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotaions Rs.	Divid	Rs.	as.
Bank of India	50	1-2		78	4
Baroda	50	4		84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2		68	8
Central	25	1-4		30	2
Eastern	500	£5. 9 p.c.	40	82 1460	
Imperial					
Imperial Contributory	125	10		373	12
Union	5	0		43	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.					
Bundi	10			19	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y		29	
Indian Cement O.	350			118	12
Katni Cement O.	100			136	4
Katni Cement D.	40			395	
Punjab Cement O.	10			6	6
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.		50	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.		905	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10p.c.		150	
Central Province	700	70p.c.		104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.		99xd	
Guzerat	100	5p.c.		90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.		99xd	
Larkhana	100	5p.c.		85	
Mandra Bhon	90	5p.c.		83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c		89	XD
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5p.c.		98	XD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5p.c.		111	
Sind Light	100	12p.c.		151	
Tapti Valley	500	8p.c.		717	8
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.		77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.					
Bombay Steam Navigation CO.	250			188	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350			235	
Scindia Steam	15/0			13	9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.					
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.		81	
Andhra Valley O	1,000			815	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000			970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8		136	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8		66	8 XD
Karachi Electricity	100	6		98	
Surat Electricity	100			70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40		1047	8
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.		985	
Tata Power O.	1,000			575	
Tata power P.	1,000			840	
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Barsi Press				435	
Akbari	500			160	
Fort	475			300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35		1040	
Indian Cotton	126	20		220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250			220	
New Berar	500	80		840	
New East India	1,000			975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40		545	
New Prince of Wales	500	61		510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40		504	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.					
Alcock Ashdown	100			256	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76			19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	20		598	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8		176	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6		10	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil		47	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-6-9		6	6XD
Indo Burma Petroleum	100			182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10		135	
Mackenzie	100	30		340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50		30	
Port Canning	1000	50Y		650	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14		25	
Tata IronPref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.		127	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150			77	8
Tata Iron and steel Def	30			172	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75			58	8
Thacker	50			112	
Telephone	50	nil		39	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Empire of India	60	22 8		950	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.		4	
Vule Insurance Co. Ltd.					
Jupiter	15			4	11
New India	25			21	
Oriental Life	100	30p.c.		1450	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0		5	
MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10		407	8
Alliance	100			30	
Apollo	50			9	
Assur Virjee	100			3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30		210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	500	15		305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.		5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25		935	4
Bombay Industrial	108			8	
Bombay Woollen	100			70	
Bradbury	250	nil		290	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.		180	
Broach Fine Counts	250			70	
Century	100	zoy		430	
Central India O.	10	16		529	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.		475	
Ceylon	100			40	
Colaba India & Mill	100	65		145	
Crescant	100	4		183	12
Carimbhoy	250			260	
Cavid	500			240	
Kuria	100			145	
Dawan	250	55		760	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8			1	3 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 Per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1936 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
Tone of market:—Quiet. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent. Rs. 77/6: 1945/55:—Rs. 107/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/9/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/9/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/10/9.
Soverign ready Rs. 13/8/6.
Soverign forward Rs. 13/8/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 62/7/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 62/6/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 61/2/0.

London, Feb. 23.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 26-12
Silver forward d. 26-9.
Tone of silver.—Dull. India bought to cover sales. Price rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. Buyers satisfied. National Bank Bar Gold.

Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	246	
Edward Sasson	200	nil	150	
Elphinstone O.	700		28	8
Emperor Edward	500		215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	921	
Finlay	1,000		145	
Framjee Petti	100		65	
Gokar	100	5	126	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1640	
Indian Bleaching etc.	1,000	751	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	348	
Jamalsed O.	250		75	
Bhatau Makanjee	Nil		103	
Kilachand	25		3	
Kohinoor	500		1153	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	59	
Madhovrao Scinda	100		2	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100		13	
Madras United	250	75	48	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	187	
Mathradas	100		73	
Meyer Sassoon	100		9	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		30	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		138	
Mysore	53	4	118	
New City of Bombay	100	10	16	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	332	8
Osmansbhai (100)	75		6	
Paarl	250	8	532	8
Phoenix	100	10	422	8
Premier	100		11	
Sassoon Cotton	100		2	
Sassoon Silk	500		60	
Sholapur	1,000	200	820	
Simplex	100		15	4
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100		3	8
Standard	500		162	
Swadelashi	500		531	4
Swan	60		15812	
Tata Mill O.	5		10	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		255	
Vishnu P.	500	35	59	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	871	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad			40	8
Bombay Cotton			56	
Bombay Dyeing	932 8 935	932 8 935		
Century	425	431 4	425	40
Central India	522 8	526 4	522 8	526 4
Colaba Land			115	
Crescent			183	12
Edward Sassoon			130	
Fazulbhoy	915	921 4	915	921 4
Finlays			145	
Globe			40	
Gokak			126	4
Indian Bleaching			165	
Indore Malwa			348	12
Kohinoor			1152	
Madhowjee			130	8
Mathuradas			75	
Meyer Sassoon			30	
Mysore			115	
New Great	330	332 8	328 12	332 8
Pearl	525	532 8	525	532 8
Pabany			246	8
Phoenix			422	8
Simplex			158	12
Swadeshi			531	4
Swan Mills			160	12
Tata Mills			107	8
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Alcock			256	4
Bombay Steam			188	12
Bundi Cement			19	4
Central Indian Mining			29	
Indian Cement			118	12
Katni Cement ord.			136	4
Shivrajpur			50	4
Tram Co. Ord.	135	136 4	136	4
Tata Hydro			1047	8
Tata Iron&Steel ord.	58 4	58 8	57 12.	58 4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	172 8	172 8	170 4	172 8
Govt. paper : 2½ per cent.			77	6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			102	7

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Ranpura" with English mails of 10th inst., due at 6 a.m.

In aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund, Theatrical Performance "Raksha Bandhan" by medical students at Bailiwalla Grand Theatre, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Bombya Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Sir N. Walker's address on skin diseases, G. S. Medical College, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Fancy Dress Dance at the "La Scala" at 9 p.m. in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund by the Catholic Women's Social Guild (B.C.W.O.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Murray" left Liverpool on the morning of 23rd instant.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 23rd inst. The P and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" carrying Bombay Mails of 19th instant ex S.S. "Razmak," left Aden at 5 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Hankow Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 22nd inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 23rd March.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Exchange on Demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL UNION, DADAR.

A conversational meeting of the above Union will be held on Sunday (the 27th inst.) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Dadar English School, (Dhuru Terraces).

UNUSUAL CAUSES OF SKIN DISEASES.

Sir Norman Walker will deliver an address on unusual causes of diseases of the skin in the Anatomy Theatre of the G. S. Medical College, Parel, to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Manshu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 26th inst.

"ISLAM AS UNIVERSAL RELIGION."

Under the auspices of Anjuman-e-Ziaul Islam, a public lecture in urdu on "Islam as universal religion" will be delivered by Maulavi Fazlur Rahman at 5-30 (S.T.) Jamal Hall, Falkland Road.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A requisition signed by Mr. P. B. Subramanyam to convene a general body meeting to consider the question of high rents prevailing in Matunga, having been received, a general meeting of this Association will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. in the compound of Seth Velji Lakhansi. All are requested to attend the same.

"GAUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN INSTITUTIONS."

On Sunday (the 27th inst) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Shankerrao Pundlik Varde will deliver a lecture on "Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Institutions" in the Samaj Hall, Girgaon. Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Vakil High Court will preside. All members and friends are cordially invited.

PROF. VENKETESWARAN'S LECTURE.

The Das Navami Festival is to be celebrated under the auspices of the 64th Bombay Boy Scout Troop at G. E. Institute, Dadar English School, New building, on Saturday (the 26th inst.) at 5-15 p.m. when Prof. M. V. Venketeswaran will deliver a public lecture under the presidentship of Principal V. K. Joshi.

BUNT ALIAS NADAVA SANGHA.

Under the Presidency of Dr. A. L. Niar of Messrs. N. Powell and Co., a general meeting of the Bunt Alias Nadava Sangha, Bombay will be held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday (the 27th inst.) at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary, Kanara Saraswat Association, writes:—

It appears that two accounts were opened in the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank Ltd. as Shree Pandurangashram Swami Memorial Fund and Vantige Fund.

As the purpose for which these funds were raised has not been served, a meeting will be held in K. S. Association Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m., when donors to the fund and other gentlemen of the Kanara Saraswat community are requested to attend.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS CONCERT.

A wireless concert of English and Indian music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. and can be listened to in the Victoria Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier. The Indian programme consists of vocal and instrumental music by Messrs. Shankerrao Goray and S. V. Chandekar.

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Standing crops were damaged by locusts and frost in parts of Nawabshah by locusts in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Sukkur, and by locusts and insects in parts of Ahmedabad; their condition was not satisfactory in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik Ahmednagar and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States; they were generally ing good condition elsewhere. Picking of cotton and harvesting of rabi crops were in progress in some places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 53
Gujarat	24 to 45
Konkon	32 to 43
Deccan	31 to 55
Karnatak	23 to 41

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST TURF CLUB.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL EXCLUSION FROM RACE COURSE.

Before Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court, the Advocate General applied on behalf Kaikushru Tarachand, for an injunction against the W.I.T. Club.

The petitioner who is a season-ticket holder received a letter from the Stewards of the Club informing him that he was excluded from the race-course. Counsel stated that they had used the discretion vested in them by rule 7 (a) in an arbitiary manner without giving any reasons.

Sir Thomas Strangman said that the Stewards were justified in their action, and he wanted to argue it on the rules without calling any evidence.

His Lordship, with the consent of counsel, adjourned the hearing to Monday next.

UNIVERSITY BY-ELECTION.

DECLARATION OF DATES.

A vacancy having occurred in the Bombay Legislative Council by reason of Dr. Paranjpye's acceptance of the membership of the India Council, a notification in the Bombay Government Gazette for 24th Feb. 1927 calls upon the University constituency to elect another person for filling the vacancy.

The Local Government has appointed Monday, 7th March for nomination of candidates, Tuesday 8th March for scrutiny of nomination papers and Tuesday 22nd March 1927 for voting. On Monday, 4th April 1927 the votes will be counted at 11 a.m. at the headquarters of the returning Officer.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

PROF. KALE'S CANDIDATURE.

POONA, Feb. 23.

It is authoritatively understood that Professor V. G. Kale of the Fergusson College has decided to offer himself as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council in the vacancy caused by Dr. Paranjpye's appointment to the India Council.—A.P.

(Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A., is Professor of History and Economics at the Fergusson College, Poona for nearly twenty years. He is the author of many valuable books on economics. He was for many years a member of the Council of State, from where he resigned to join the Tariff Board. He offered himself for election to the Council of State an year ago, but did not succeed).

SUCCESSOR TO SIR M. HAILEY

SIR FAZIL HUSAIN'S CLAIM URGED.

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

"The Muslim Weekly Observer" urges the claims of Sir Fazil Husain, as the senior member of the Executive Council to act for Sir Malcolm Hailey as Governor when the latter goes on leave.—A.P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. H. Fawcett, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted, with effect from 16th June 1927, leave.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Abdul Maujid, LL.B., to act as Registrar of the Court of the Resident, Aden, Mr. M. Yaseen Khan proceeding on leave with effect from the 1st March 1927.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Abdul Maujid while doing duty as Registrar, is invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

Mr. F. W. Allison on return from deputation, to be District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. S. Butterworth, Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik to act as Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Mr. R. W. Inder, Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana, to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik.

Mr. E. T. C. Vas, Assistant to the Divisonal Forest Officer, East Thana, to b Deivisional Forest Officer, East Thana.

Mr. E. S. B. Tavener, on return from leave, to be Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Western Division, and thereafter to be Divisional Forest Officer of that Division.

Mr. C. Reilly, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has, on return from leave, been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 4th February 1927.

BAN ON NEW ROUTE TO PROCESSIONISTS.

THREAT OF RESORTING TO SATYAGRAHA.

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The police authorities have disallowed the local Sanatan Dharma Sabha to take procession on Friday from Sitaram Bazar to Chandni Chowk. The police authorities say they cannot allow the new route.

A deputation of local Sanatanists will wait upon the Superintendant of Police, to-day, and if the request is not granted, it is stated the Sanatanists may resort to Satyagrah.—Free Press.

NO PRIVILEGED OCCASION.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION IN TURF LIBEL CASE.

MR. LANGLEY'S DEFENCE OF INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAINER.

At yesterday's hearing of the Langley-D'Arcy case, the defendant's case was concluded after a jockey was examined. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad then opened the case for the plaintiff, who then gave evidence.

Sir Chimanlal maintained that the defence of privilege could not be maintained on an examination of the occasion when the allegations were made. The Stewards had asked the defendant to explain why he had taken the matter of his bills to the court after having once submitted it for their adjudication. In replying to this letter, the plaintiff had no business to refer to the plaintiff's instructions or to charge Mr. Langley with having started the rumours about his doping the horse. These allegations were entirely irrelevent to the real scope of the letter which ought to have been confined to the merits of his claim.

The defence of justification was also untenable, because there was nothing improper in the instructions given by Mr. Langley. It was a well-known practice all over the world to put horses in races for the purpose of giving them a training, and not for winning. The defendant had followed the instructions without any protest till the present quarrel, and his objections were really an after-thought, being actuated by malice against Mr. Langley after the incident to "My Lord."

Mr. Langley was then examined by Sir Chimanlal.

MR. LANGLEY'S EVIDENCE.

Asked about his experience of the Poona race course, Mr. Langley said that it was known to be the worst in the world. It was obviously very risky to train race horses there.

Bearing all these considerations in mind witness had given instructions to Capt. D'Arcy not to wind up some of his horses for Poona, but to reserve them for Bombay. Running them in short races at Poona was only intended as part of training for the Bombay season. The same practice was followed by many others, and he knew many instances. This is known to be the case all over the world; and there was no chance of anybody being deceived. Once a horse was started for a race, whether for practice or otherwise, fit or unfit, he must win if he can, and no matter what instructions were given it was the duty of the jockey and everybody else connected with it to make it win. Any failure to do so would make him liable to be warned off the race course. Any instructions which might mean that the owner did not want that particular race to be won would be improper.

Concluding, Mr. Langley said that his instructions to Capt. D'Arcy did not imply that the horse was not to win the race for which it was fit.

A RACING SLANG.

His instructions were that the training should be such that they might be capable of wining races in Bombay, but not in Poona. The expression "come to light on us" was a racing slang and mean an unexpected win. If Capt. D'Arcy thought that the horse "might come to light" he was not to run it, or he might ask Mr. Shantidas to bet it.

There was no deception in that. There was no obligation to tell the public the form of the horses any more than was obligatory "to tell your opponents your cards." Those who wanted to know the form could do so by studying the past history of the horses. Witness' instructions to Capt. D'Arcy were to win only those races which were most suitable to the horse or mare.

THE FORM OF HORSES.

Questioned regarding the various horses witness said the Hard Battlt was bought by Mr. Shantidas for £1,300, and had run in many good races in England. It was run here in Magdala Plate. He was then known to be a rogue, though witness had his suspicions from the beginning. "Acre" was bought by Mr. Shantidas for £1,500. He had also won races in England. He lost because he was not properly wound up. Capt. D'Arcy behaved very inadivisedly in running him. Charena was bought originally by Mr. Shantidas for £750, and was later taken into joint account. The races on the programme, chalked out by Capt. D'Arcy were not suitable for him.

Regarding "Oriental," witness instructed Capt. D'Arcy to guard against "coming to light." Witness meant thereby that the horse would require very little work and might pursprise D'Arcy by winning one of the races, specially September. Witness therefore told him to watch him carefully and suggested running him in the Paddock Plate, a 5-furlong race.

Did it mean any suggestion that even if the horse was put in the race, it was not to win?—No.

Proceeding Mr. Langley said that for the horse Wilmington D'Arcy had recommended Lucas Plate. Witness wanted the races to be a bit longer, because he thought 6 or 7 furlong races more suitable for training purposes.

Continuing, Mr. Langley said the "Trajmanus" was five years old in 1925. He was gelded (operated) in Poona in April 1925 and wanted plenty of time to get over the cut. Witness thought the animal at least required a respite of 9 months to be fit again. He was run in the Poona season for the purpose of getting train though witness suggested a later race for the animal.

Witness was then questioned about the fourth category of horses that arrived so late that it was dangerous to run then at all. Sierra Leone and Park Square were therefore not run.

SIERRA LEONE.

Witness denied that Sierra Leone was run in the Willingdon Plate, as alleged by D'Arcy because h e(witness) had instructed him to run him with the object of giving him an outing. Witness said Sierra Leone had cost him £5,000, and he had a doubtful leg. It was untrue that the public were deceived, as alleged by D'Arcy, because it was a great horse and had a good reputation. The horse was instructed to be run, not for winning as was suggested by D'Arcy, but for training only. This was clear from the fact that the horse was not backed. As a result of his having run for winning, he broke down shortly afterwards.

Questioned about the ponies San Fly and Double Up, witness stated that they belonged to Geodes and himself, and were run at Kolhapur or early in early April 1925. They were in the third class. After the Kolhapur meeting they were brought down to the Poona season. Witness expected that after their performances at Kolhapur they would go to the second division from the third division. If the ponies were put in the second division, he wanted Capt. D'Arcy to prepare them for the Bombay season. He cautioned the latter to be very careful with Double Up because he would be harmed if he was given more work, when really he needed little or none. Capt. D'Arcy did not know anything of these ponies, as they were being looked after by witness since their arrival from Kolhapur. He also informed D'Arcy that if Col. Finlay did not raise the horse to the second division, then he was to try and win with him in the third until he was raised, and after that to stop running him.

SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT

LALAJI'S RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

Lala Lajpatrai has given notice of the following resolution on the South African Agreement:—

This House expresses its general satisfaction with the terms of the settlement recently concluded between the Government of India and the Union of South Africa. In expressing such satisfaction the House takes into account (a) the assurance given by the Union Government as a result of this settlement that the Areas Reservation and Imigration and Registration Bill will be abandoned (b) that the Union Government recognises its obligations to take all necessary steps to bring Indians in South Africa into line with other sections of the permanent population of the Union by providing them educational and other facilities.

This House is of opinion that the terms of the settlement relating to the scheme of assisted emigration and enforcement of so-called Western standards of sanitation and housing as also of the scheme for providing educational facilities to Indians require to be worked in a spirit of sympathy goodwill and understanding if they are to bear full results in the way of improving the relations between Indians and the White peoples of South Africa.

This House records its hope that as a result of the changed conditions which this settlement is expected to bring about, it will be possible for Indians before long to acquire rights of citizenship in South Africa in accordance with the resolution of Imperial Conference of 1921.

This House is strongly of opinion that the purpose of this settlement can be served best if an Indian with suitable qualifications is appointed agent to represent India in the South African Union in order to promote the desired spirit of co-operation between the two Governments on establishment of which the successful working of the settlement depends.

This House records its sense of high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Indian Deputation and by Mr. C. F. Andrews in bringing about this settlement.

It is understood that the Congress Party may move a rider expressing regret that Government ratified the agreement without consulting the Legislature.—A. P.

"AIR LEAGUE OF INDIA."

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

The local interest aroused by the recent initiation of the Cairo-Karachi air service culminated last evening in the forming of "The Air League of India" at Karachi. In moving the resolution to form an Air League, Sir Montagu Webb, who has been the moving spirit in the matter, made a statement on the subject.

After some discussion it was unanimously resolved "that the recommendations of the Committee elected on the 11th instant are approved and accepted; that the Air League of India be formed hereby and with the following objects to encourage (1) public interest in aviation in every possible way (2) the fullest development of civil aviation in India, (3) the opening of air service (a) between India and other countries and (b) between the chief towns and ports of India; (4) the provision of more aerodromes, airship stations, seaplane bases and other necessary equipment and organisation (5) the development of the aircraft industry in India, as far as possible, by Indian capital (6) the training of Indian personnel in all branches of aircraft manufacture and operations (7) the provision of additinal funds for the above objects and for experiment and research."

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

After a general discussion, it was further unanimously resolved to elect a provisional committee to enrol members to form the nucleus of the League and inaugudate the League's Activities preparatory to the summoning of a public meeting to gain the widest possible support.

It was further resolved that the following should be the minimum scale of fees for members:—Members for six months Rs. 6, annual subscription for members Rs. 10, member and family subscription Rs. 15, life membership subscription Rs. 100.—A.P.

SHRADDHANAND MURDER CASE

TRIAL FIXED FOR MARCH 3RD.

ABDUL RASHID BROUGHT BACK TO DELHI.

DELHI, Feb. 24.

Abdul Rashid, the alleged murderer of Swami Shraddhanand who was sent to a mental hospital at Lahore for examination has been brought back to Delhi and is now in Delhi jail. The Sessions Court has fixed March 3rd for the hearing of Abdul Rashid's defence.—A. P.

TENNIS.

W. I. CHAMPIONSHIP.

PITT BEATS HADI.

Thursday was a sensational day for the Western India Tournament. A large crowd had turned out to witness the semi-final matches of the men's singles, and stern contests they turned out to be, one of them remaining unfinished, however. Many people were sure that Pitt would give Hadi a good fight for the match but it was an expected surprise to see him vanquish the brilliant tennis star. It was a great match and will be remembered for many a day as one of the best seen in the tournament. Hadi took the first set with some good play. Pitt, however, was not to be beaten and playing dashing tennis equalised. In the third set he let by 4—0 and eventually he won by 6—2. Both men placed well and at every opportunity came up the net where some exciting exchanges took place. The match between Fox and Raja Iyer was not a whit less interesting unfinished though it remained. After Raja Iyer had taken the opening set at 6—3, his opponent equalised at 7—5. The deciding set was a stern struggle, play being stopped when the score was 5—5. The other matches were comfortably won. In defeating Major and Mrs. Chesney, England and Mrs. Hughes qualified for the final, while the final in the Ladies' Doubles event will be contseted by Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Lucas.

THE RESULT.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Pitt beat Hadi, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Raja Iyer vs. Fox (unfinished) 6—3, 7—5, 5—5.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Hughes beat Mrs. and Miss Row, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Lucas beat Miss Stebbing and Miss Evans 6—0, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Tomonaga and Miss Evans beat Meyer and Lady Tata, 6—0, 6—1.

England and Mrs. Hughes beat Major and Mrs. Chesney 6—2, 6—0.

SOLUTION OF LONG-STANDING PROBLEM.

"THE TIMES" ON INDO-UNION AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

"The Times," in a leading article, says that the South African-Indian Agreement may prove to be the beginning of the final solution of a long-standing political problem, which has gradually assumed a controversial form. The Agreement is not a victory for either side. It is an honourable friendly understanding rather than a binding treaty. The main achievement is that the question which has aroused serious racial bitterness on each side of the Indian Ocean has been discussed in a conciliatory spirit. The negotiators were more anxious to find a solution of an admittedly difficult problem than to win dialectical triumphs. It would be premature to say that all difficulties have been smoothed over. Still, on a natural assumption that both the parties will honour the Agreement, the future phases of the problem may be awaited with far greater optimism than was permissible a few months ago. From the Imperial viewpoint, the fact that the two great members of the Empire have reached an understanding by direct negotiation is agreeably significant. Indeed for the whole Empire, the past history of the Indian question in the Union is of the highest educational importance. It is an extraordinary object lesson of danger of sudden un-refelecting decisions in the early stages of European colonization of undeveloped regions.—Reuter Special.

AHMEDABAD MUSLIMS' COMPLAINT.

REDUCTION OF MUSLIM SEAT IN MUNICIPALITY.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

A public meeting of Mussalmans was held last night in Kalupur Chakla to protest against the reduction of one Mahomedan seat on the local Municipality in order to create three new seats for the untouchables. The speakers pointed out that untouchables formed part of the Hindu community and they were included hitherto in the non-Mahomedan constituency. Mahomedans formed one-fifth of the total population and they were given ten seats. A resolution was passed requesting Government to maintain the present number of Mohamedan seats especially because the number of Mahomedans? was increasing every year.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

It is officially announced that Sir George Rainy has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Innes as member of the Governor General's Executive Council.

At the invitation of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President of the Congress, there was a large gathering of Mahomedan and Hindu members of both the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly who were entertained to tea in the Drawing Hall of the Western Hotel. The object of the gathering was to have an informal discussion on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. Various suggestions regarding the representation on the Legislative and other bodies as also in the services were considered and the gathering dispersed without coming to any discussion.—A. P.

BOMBAY, February 24.

At a meeting of the Bombay Council Responsivist Party held this morning, a lively discussion took place over a suggestion for changing the name of the party into the Bombay Council Home Rule Party. The final decision was deferred.

A meeting of the Bombay Council United Nationalist Party was held recently and the following office-bearers were elected:

Leader: Seth Lalji Naranji;

Deputy-Leaders: Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale and Mr. N. R. Gunjal;

Secretaries: Mr. Natwarlal Mujumdar and H. V. Pataskar; and

Whip: Mr. N. B. Chadrachud.—A. P.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Bye-election at Stourbridge for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Pielou (Conservative) has resulted in the return of Wellock (Labour) who secured 16,561 votes. Hogbin (Conservative) and Edwards (Liberal) obtained 13,462 and 9,535 votes respectively.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Shanghai.—The United States Transport Chaumont with twelve hundred marines has arrived. Strike situation at Ichang is not improving. British residents are being denied supplies of provisions and other necessaries. Some members of the crew of H. M. S. Gnat came into collision with the Chinese agitators shore on 20th February and men of both sides received slight injuries.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	February, 24.
Previous Closing Rate	14.08
To-day's Opening Rate	14.17
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing	14.04
Difference	—.04
Sewri Closing	300 8 0
Khandi Closing	300 4 0

LIVERPOOL.

	February, 24.
Previous Closing Rate	7.61
To-day's Opening Rate	7.63
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	7.62
Difference	+.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

SILVER MARKET.

	London, Feb. 24.
Silver Ready	26 9 0
Difference	0 3 0 lower
Silver Forward	26 6 0
Difference	0 3 0 lower
Tone of market:—Quiet	

WHO TO PAY INCOME-TAX?

QUESTION OF MAN AND WIFE LIVING TOGETHER.

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The following Communique has been issued:—

The Taxation Enquiry Committee, in para. 253 of its report recommended that for the purpose of charging Income-tax and Super-tax, the income of a husband and wife living together should be aggregated for the purpose of computing the amount of the tax to which they are liable and that the tax on the whole at this rate should be divided between the two in proportion to the amount of their separate incomes.

The Government of India invited all Local Governments and Administrations and the Chambers of Commerce and similar bodies to express their opinions in regard to this suggestion, and also consulted the Commissioners of Income-Tax. After considering the replies received, Government have decided that the suggested amendment of the law is unsuited to Indian conditions and they do not propose to pursue the matter.—A. P.

Mr. Fazl Rahimtullah has given notice of a resolution in the Assemply recommending special railway facilities at reduced fares to pilgrims who travel to attend religious fairs and festivals.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1927.

A SCATHING EXPOSURE.

The Railway policy of the Government of India received a well-deserved censure at the hands of the non-official Indian members of the Legislative Assembly when they passed Mr. Srinivas Iyengar's resolution for a reduction of the demand under Railway Board by Rs. 9,42,900. This cut practically amounts to the total rejection of the demand for Railways and Mr. Srinivas Iyengar scored a great popular victory over the official benches when he succeeded in defeating them by 59 votes as against their 52. The whole of the Railway policy of the Government in its various aspects received scathing condemnation by the popular leaders, Mr. Iyengar, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai exposing fully the pretence on the part of the Government that Indianisation was proceeding satisfactorily and that the administration of the Railways was being conducted with a scrupulous regard for economy and in Indian interests Pandit Motilal referred to the wagons scandal and the coal scandal, both notorious instances of the reckless manner in which public funds have been wasted by that autocratic and irresponsible triumvirate, the Railway Board. The solemn assurances given to the Legislature in 1918 and again in 1924 when the people's representatives discovered that the promise of 1918 was broken by Government have been set at nought by this body whom the separation of the Railway Budget from the General Budget has put in a much stronger position for riding roughshod over the people's wishes than ever before. In spite of the promise given in 1918 to purchase 3,000 wagons annually in India, the Railway Board has managed to squander away by now 15 crores of public money by importing thousands of them from Great Britain, just because, as Sir Hari Singh Gour pointed out, unemployment was rife in England and the English wagon-building industry had to be supported. This preference for the English manufacturers of railway material has practically ruined an Indian industry and thrown 5,000 skilled workmen out of employment. The disclosures made in the Raven Committee's Report have brought to light additional examples of the Railway Board's contemptuous disregard for the burden its extravagance places upon the tax-payer in India. The only remedy to prevent the continuance of the scandal is to have all the members of the Board Indians, and Indians of the requisite ability and business experience are available if only an alien Government can tolerate their presence in what it regards as a close preserve for English officials. Lala Lajpat Rai, in his eloquent and feeling contribution to the debate, brought out this very fact of the railways in India being administered by an alien agency in a spirit hostile to Indian interests when he said that "next to the Army, the Railway Department did the greatest injustice to Indians."

Sir Charles Innes could take refuge only in a sentimental note to meet this unanswerable attack on the Railway Board's policy, protesting that Englishmen had done their best for this country. If this is an example of their "best," India is absolutely justified in protesting against further instalments of it. The Commerce Member had ultimately to fall back in the debate on the plea that the Railway Board was a technical body and that it did not control the policy of the administration of railways. This is an untenable plea. India wants the Railway Board to be composed of shrewd experienced businessmen who know how to control the railway policy, and Indians alone have a right to sit upon it. Recently, as if in anticipation of the demand for Indianising the Railway Board, a sedulous propaganda is being carried on in the Anglo-Indian Press in favour of retaining the services of European Railway officials at fabulous salaries and the sinister character of this propaganda is brought into relief by the statement of Sir Charles Innes that the appointments on the Railway Board were "prize posts for the Railway service" and that, therefore, it would be "a derelection of duty on his part to recommend their (Europeans') supersession in order to appoint an Indian." As the Indianisation policy, according to the admision of Sir Charles himself was belated, this would mean that we shall have to wait for many years before an Indian from the Service is appointed to the Railway Board. But as we have pointed out the plea of Sir Charles is hardly tenable. Indians have shown their capacity to manage and control large industrial and commercial undertakings and there are many Indians available to-day to carry on the work of the Railway Board more efficiently than it is being carried on at present.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN BANKING.

We congratulate Mr. S. N. Haji on the lucid and studied maiden speech he made in the Assembly in moving his resolution recommending the appointment of a Commission to investigate the present position of the banking institutions, facilities and conditions in India and make recommendations for their improvement with a view to provide capital for the development of industry and agriculture. Mr. Haji surveyed the historical material with reference to his resolution and pointed out that such an investigation was long suggested and contemplated. Commission after Commission had recommended such an inquiry, to no purpose. The Industrial Commission in particular wanted a Committee to tackle the question of industrial banking. The Fiscal Commission, the External Capital Committee and the Currency Commission all have recognised the necessity of such an investigation. Sir Basil Blackett emphasized this point in his speech at the Delhi University in December 1925. It is admitted that Indian banking is in infancy and that without the development of banking on sound lines industrial progress is impossible. Unfortunately, the Government of India are in the habit of dealing with each problem separately in a water tight compartment and there is no co-ordinated policy. What the country needs is a co-ordinated, national, economic and industrial policy.

The discussion on Mr. Haji's resolution has been postponed. The Government constantly defeat our object either by expression of sympathy with a resolution or by appointing a Committee with a view to do nothing. In this case Sir Basil has shown his sympathy with Mr. Haji's resolution but in his opinion the time is not "yet" for the appointment of a Committee on banking. We are not enamoured of Committees or Commissions because we have experience enough to realize that one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of the British to govern India is the device of appointing Committees whenever ugly issues are raised and whenever the Government do not want to do anything and desire to hoodwink the public. It is no use appointing a Committee and wasting public money if the Government are not going to take action. Before we demand a Committee we must make the Government realise that we mean business and that we want a Committee not with a view to shelve the question but with a view to effective action. We regret the real points in the resolution were missed by Mr. Haji. We urgently need banking reform in this country and for this purpose we require accurate information about the existing banking institutions. Our banking is both inadequate and unstable. We want more banking facilities and we want to harmonise our indigenous banking with banking on modern lines. India's banking organisation is unorganised and heterogeneous. To organise our capital market and make it homogenous we must study the nature and the extent of indigenous banking with a view to adapt it to modern conditions. It is admitted that India has enough capital if only she knows how to mobilise her resources. Our greatest industry—agriculture is groaning under the incubus of indebtedness. Our industries require large sums of money. We have no provision of capital both for agriculture and industry. Hence the real problem before the country is how to make provision for those requirements. Our existing banking is entirely commercial. Industrial banking is still to come. It seems that the Government do not want to make any provision for industrial banking. All talk of industrial development without a provision of sound industral finance is futile. We wish Mr. Haji had emphasized these points at great length.

There is a special reason for the appointment of a Committee on banking at this moment because we are going to reorganise our monetary organisation. The Reserve Bank is under contemplation and before we take any action, a through investigation is necessary. Sir Basil with his characteristic cleverness did not oppose Mr. Haji's resolution but true to the traditions of the Government said that the time was not "yet". The truth of the whole matter is that Sir Basil wants development of commercial banking only with a view to develop India's commerce and trade. He does not care whether India is provided with adequate and stable industrial banking. The Government want development of banking from their own point of view, whilst we want development of banking with a view to develop our agriculture and industry. Let us understand this point otherwise we are likely to fall into a trap. If Mr. Haji's resolution is not accepted, we ask Mr. Haji to move another resolution demanding a Committee on industrial banking alone.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN PORT TRUST.

It was a sorry tale of dwindling income which the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust had to unfold when he introduced the budget estimates for the next year at the meeting of the Trustees yesterday. Despite the retrenchment effected, the anticipated result of the current year's working is a deficit of Rs. 17 lakhs which will be met by an inroad on the Revenue Reserve Fund which at the end of this month will amount to Rs. 56·82 lakhs. The coal strike and the trade depression, according to the Chairman, affected the income of the Trust as a result of their reaction on imports and exports and he finds the task of preparing the next year's forecast exceptionally difficult owing to "the existence of a number of abnormal factors affecting the trade depression." Of these factors, "the increasing volume of direct cotton shipments from Karachi, the expanding activities of the Kathiawar coast ports, the unrest in China, the effect of the proposed protective tariff on steel, and the final decisions on the recommendations of the Currency Commission" are not the least prominent. These considerations point to the need for caution in estimating the revenue and for rigorous economy in expenditure. But the Chairman, in the hope of trade revival, is budgetting for a revenue five per cent. higher than the revised estimates for the current year and expects to reduce the expenditure to the extent only of Rs. 2·51 lakhs. "The main objective", he says, "has been to keep the expenditure down and this has been effected by retrenchment, by not barrowing further capital, and by enforcing economies under every head." But profession is one thing; practice is quite a different thing. The discussion which took place yesterday at the meeting of the Port Trust and the fact that Mr. Lalji Naranji was compelled to resort to the necessity of proposing a reduction of Rs. 10 lakhs in expenditure, bring into relief at once the extravagant manner in which the money of tax-payer is squandered by the Port Trust, and the helpless position which Indian members, who should act as the watch-dogs of the public, occupy in the Trust. The recent appointment of a Deputy Chairman, despite the opposition of all Indian Trustees, is only one instance of the criminal waste of public money in maintaining a top-heavy establishment. Mr. Lalji Naranji mentioned other instances of uneconomical use of public money and we are glad he readily fell in with Mr. Tajrsee's novel though effective suggestion of giving expression to the dissatisfaction of Indian members with the manner in which the financial affairs of the Port Trust are being conducted at present through a token cut. That Mr. Lalji's resolution was supported only by the four members and opposed by all the non-Indian members only emphasizes the urgent need of a radical revision of the constitution of the Trust so as to remove the present humiliating anomaly of a permanent non-Indian majority.

EXCESSIVE PRAISE.

The views expressed by prominent Indian leaders on the South African Agreement illustrate the danger arising from excess of praise. Mahatma Gandhi has described the Agreement as one honourable to both parties and this description has been exploited to the full not only by the spokesmen of the Government of India and the members of the Council of State, who went into ecstasies in hailing the Agreement, but also by officialdom and the Press in South Africa, while the dangerous implications of the settlement to which he drew attention have been quietly ignored—with the result that an impression has been created that all is well with Indians in South Africa. The right description of the Agreement is that given by the Mahatma himself that it is the "best possible" in the present circumstances of India. But what is "best possible" is not always necessarily honourable. And the present settlement can on no account be called honourable either to India or South Africa for it is based on the denial, on the part of the South African Government, of elementary rights of citizenship to Indians and the acquiescence in such denial, even though for the time being, on the part of the Government of India. We are constrained to request leaders of public opinion to refrain from indulging in excessive praise of the Agreement because we see that, following the example of Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has in her enthusiasm characterised it as "a memorable and marvellous performance", though she has herself pointed out not less vividly than the Mahatma himself the dangers lurking in it which render the settlement anything but "marvellous."

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

ATMOSPHERE OF APATHY AND LISTLESSNESS,

NEED OF A COUNCILLORS' ASSOCIATION,

(BY OUR POLTICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, February 25.

I was aware, when I stepped into the Town Hall yesterday afternoon that the chief three or four Nationalist parties in the Bombay Council had not made up their differences and all efforts to persuade them to sink their differences with a view to form an united opposition had so far proved in vain. Nay more. The rigid distinction of the parties has now been brought into stronger relief by the appointment of Presidents, and Vice-Presidents, and Whips and what not for the different parties. But still I entertained the hope that the most appalling condition of our finances as disclosed in the last budget coupled with the gross injustice done to the nation-building departments would now have awakened all popular members to a sense of their responsibilities. It must also be confessed that some of the opening speeches on the budget estimates were somewhat hopeful and gave promise of an interesting and an instructive debate. But I must confess to a sense of painful disappointment at the scenes that I saw, the speeches that I heard, and, above all, at the sleepy and somnolent atmosphere that I sensed all around. And what is even more distressing to note was the absence of any towering personality or even a group of valiant champions to fight the cause of the people on such a critical occasion.

SLEEPY ATMOSPHERE.

Evidently most members, Ministers and Executive Councillors had come to the Council after a heavy lunch and appeared to be in no mood to give a good account of themselves. And yet was there not too much of yawning and coughing in a people's Council burdened with such heavy responsibilities? Would again our august Executive Councillors be justified in leaning their weary and troubled heads on the tables behind them and in gazing at the ceiling—or perhaps closing their eyes altogether for a couple of minutes? Some European members—official and non-official—had another method of distinguishing themselves. For one of them—and a front bencher at that—could not make himself comfortable except by stretching his leg against the table in front and giving the President as well all the Councillors a glimpse of his polished shoes while, some Sahebs seated on the back benches thought that they could do "justice" to the Council by sleeping away with their faces turned towards the heavens and their knees showing up for the edification of all their colleagues. I wonder if these delightful manners did not attract the notice of the President or if he also chose to wink at these insults to his authority and to the dignity of the Council. Nor can I give much credit to the shining lights of the several popular parties, for being up in the saddle and watching the proceedings with the greatest alacrity. While most of them were in their seats and did not recline too much on either side, they were apparently bored by the proceedings which they found themselves incapable of enlivening. It is a pity that one of the few leaders—at once rational and warlike—who could electrify the proceedings—I mean Mr. Nariman,—has been incapacitated by his throat trouble from taking any part in the proceedings. But while I found him studying the Budget figures and discussing matters with other members another stalwart of the Swaraj Party—who has the reputation of being indispensable for wielding swords on the floor of the Council—was evidently satisfied with the performance he had given on Wednesday and hence left the Council Chamber almost as soon as he entered it. He evidently took the Council as a sort of a recreation club which he attended just for a while after disposing of his court work and which he left just in time for taking up his afternoon cases!

BORING OFFICIAL SPEAKERS.

To come now to the actual work transacted in the Council, I must repeat what has often been said before that the Town Hall is the last place to be used for the Council. The acoustic properties of the Town Hall are so defective and the heavy screaming red curtains are not only very dull but also muffle the voice! And then again our official members are such impossible speakers. The phlegmatic secretary of the Finance Department was in such a great hurry, when he interrupted the flow of Dr. Ambedkar's eloquence, that he would be followed with great difficulty while the Home Member—who appeared even more phlegmatic and irritating to the members—gave a sorry exhibition of his powers of ventriloquism. I have always wondered why the theory and practice of elocution is not made compulsory for the I. C. S. candidates as most of the sunburnt bureaucrats make very boring and impossible speakers. Personally I wonder if this device will even help these gentlemen very much as I think there is something in their autocratic training and their soulless drudgery which thoroughly incapacitates them from bursting out with winged words and stirring eloquence. They are only fitted for being permanent under-secretaries of their departments while real executive members—or rather Ministers—should always be drawn from the ranks of active politicians.

I must, however, hasten to congratulate Dr. Ambedkar on the most reasoned and eloquent speedh he made yesterday. Perhaps it erred if at all on the side of exces-

(Continued on page 10.)

THE WORK BEFORE THE MUSLIMS.

(BY QAMR AHMED.)

The All-India Khilafat Conference, which is going to be held on 26th, 27th and 28th instant at Lucknow is of vital importance as it is expected to deal with many difficult and knotty problems concerning India and the Islamic World. No doubt the Musalmans of India have a double duty to perform. As Indians it is incumbent on them to make common cause with sister communities for the betterment of their mother country and for the achievment of Swaraj, the panacea for all evils; at the same time as Muslims it is their paramount duty to safeguard Arabia, specially the Hedjaz, from foreign usurpations and non-Muslims' control and also to promote friendly relations between India and neighbouring Islamic countries. These pan-Islamic activities have greatly purturbed the Western Powers as they find that such a movement is sure to checkmate their game of occupation and exploitation perpetrated in the names of commerce and colonization.

A UNITED ASIATIC FRONT.

Evil spirits may forsake their haunted places, wild beasts may leave their helpless prey untouched and unmolested but once any European Power sets its foot on an Eastern soil, it becomes practically impossible for it to retrace its steps from the onward move made in the names of capitulation and concessions. The only way to do away with these high-handed activities is to make all the weak nations and the subject races of Asia realise that their emancipation from Western control lies in a united front. The Westerners have not been slow in their counter move. A vigorous anti-Pan Islamic propaganda was started and hundred and one means were devised to ridicule Pan-Islamism and represent it to the world as a great peril to the existing institutions of the modern age and truth to say, they have to a great extent succeed in influencing a large number of Indians too, to consider such activities as a real and genuine menace to the peace and prosperity of non-Muslim nations, so much so that leaders of the calibre of Lalaji are shouting their loudest against dangers of a Kabul Raj and Afghan Rule in India. Not only this but even a certain section of Indian Muslims has been led to believe that their Pan-Islamic activities are no better than a wild goose chase and a hue and cry is frequently raised that Indian Muslims should leave all their extra-territorial activities and confine themselves to India and India only.

A MOSCONCEPTION REMOVED.

The present communal tension of the country gave fuel to the fire and it is now for the Musalmans to realise their position and adop measures not only to give a death blow to these baseless calumnies but also to assure the sister communities that the Pan-Islamic movement is only an Entente Cordiale of the weak nations of the East to safeguard their interests individually and collectively. The Khilafat Conference and the session of the Indian branch of the Motamer (The World Congress) under their respective Presidents-elect, Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon and Hakim Ajmal Khan are to be convened at Lucknow on 26, 27, and 28th instant, and it is expected that these great representative gatherings will give a clear lead to the country specially to the Muslims in their future course of action. It is the duty of every friend and well-wisher of India to be present on the occasion and take interest in these deliberations. All the Khilafat Committees and workers are doing their best to make them successful. It is now for all the well-wishers of India and Indian Muslims to place their respective views before these Conferences and thus help the community in its efforts to chalk-out a programme for future action and guidance.

Notes of the Day.

A Defiant Attitude.

The Government of Bengal remain impervious to the united demand from all Indian political parties in the Legislative Council of the Province for the release of politcial prisoners and they will have only themselves to blame if this defiant attitude produces again an intense desire on the part of the people to have nothing to do with the administration. Yet they protest that this is the very thing they are anxious to avoid. Lord Lytton is never tired of preaching the gospel of co-operation with officialdom but he does not see the necessity of marking the very last phase of his term with one gesture of conciliation of public opinion. By 71 votes to 26 the Bengal Legislative Council passes a resolution demanding the release of all political prisoners. But the fact that men like Sir Abdur Rahim and spokesmen of the conservative elements of Bengal society like the Maharajah of Nattore and the Rajah of Nashipur are at one with the Nationalists in the Bengal Legislature in condemning the Government policy of detaining indefinitely in jail a number of young men fails to impress Mr. Moberly and his colleagues. His reading out extracts from letters written by alleged revolutionaries and his reference to conversations between European Police Officers and "terrorists" are ridiculous attempts to side-track the real issue. The public demand is that the detenus must either be brought to trial in an open court of law or released. The Government of Bengal show that they have no case to defend their callous attitude when they simply shelve and side-track this plain issue.

No Information.

Sir Charles Innes the most superior of the Tchinovniks in control of the Railway Department in this country has no information to give to the representatives of the people in the Assembly when they ask him to be a little more communicative on matters which affect the very lives of the Railway employees. He can tell Mr. Chamanlal that the strike on the B.N.R. had "not extended to all stations," he can tell him that some of the strikers are willing to return to work but they are "intimidated." He can play the role of a propagandist on behalf of the strike-breaking official interests, but he can not say in how many cases section 144 had been applied, nor can he say anything at all in regard to the necessity of setting up an enquiry board to examine the question of how to put an end to the strike and Sir Charles is so unwilling to help the non-official members with even the most meagre information that he is not aware that there is discontent among the public and the traders against the B. N. Railway, although he must have been in receipt of a telegram on the very subject from the Indian Merchants' Association in Calcutta. Only an irremoveable and irresponsible executive can afford to show such callous indifference.

In Deserving Cause.

The appeal issued by the All-India Trade Union Congress over the signatures of Messrs. Chandrika Prasad and N. M. Joshi asking for funds to help the strikers on the B.N. Railway ought to elicit prompt response. The help given to the twenty-five thousand men already out and the many more who will come out soon when they see no chance of the Railway authorities listening to reason will go a great way in encouraging them to make a spirited stand and obtain redress of their grievances by the only constitutional means at their command, the weapon of the strike. To support them promptly will be charity in a deserving cause and we hope the appeal sent out by the All-India Trade Union Congress will meet with an adequate response from the Trade Unions in Great Britain and every other country where the international Labour movement has made headway. Financial support from these outside sources will encourage Indian Labour in its work of organisation and make for solidarity of Labour all the world over.

The Frightening Process.

The efforts of the British shopkeepers at the Treaty Ports in China are continuously exerted in giving to England a terrifying picture of insecurity of life and property for them if Chinese Nationalism is allowed to succeed in its aims. At the end of last month according to the "China Courier" Reuter's agency sent out a message from Hongkong saying that "following the feared emeute at Shanghai and its vicinity" precautions were being taken at Hongkong "to ensure and safeguard essential services in the event of an outbreak of disturbances." The "China Courier," which is published at Shanghai, makes the following interesting comment upon this message: "Apparently the Hongkong people need a censor for their young minds. They have apparently been reading some of Shanghai's yellow journals and have taken seriously the stuff therein." The paper adds, "we don't think that Reuter's would frighten the poor creatures to the extent indicated by the above telegram." But sending out such "stuff" has a great Imperial value. The idea is to convey an impression all over the world that but for the "law and order" imposed by foreign troops anarchy will reign in the "Settlements." The Chinese Nationalists, however, are determined to see that there are no more "Settlements" and foreign troops to keep "law and order." They propose to do that essential duty themselves, however galling such efficiency on their part may be to the foreign interests in China.

Retrenchment.

Retrench, retrench is the cry of the Indian non-official members in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Finance Member has come in for just and pertinent criticism for a policy which carries on the same unhappy traditions of his predecessor of making no real attempt to cut down the expenditure. Rao Bahadur Kale made in his speech on the budget an interesting point in this connection which deserves to be carefully noticed by the members of the local legislature. There did exist a provision, he said, in the Government of India Act that rules should be framed by the central and local Governments so as to secure reduction in the cost of services. The Government of Bombay, as he pointed out, had not framed rules for this purpose as yet. So long as they have not done so, all talk on their part about retrenchment is mere eyewash. They have appointed a Retrenchment Officer whose report is overdue. The least they can do to convince the public that they are in earnest about retrenchment is to make that report public and bring it up for discussion before the Legislative Council. It has a right to be consulted in regard to such a report and to demand also that the Government do proceed to frame the rules for reducing the cost of services as the Government of India Act empowers them to do.

CHINA PULLS THE STRINGS.

CRISIS IN ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA.

BOGEY OF "VICTORIOUS CHINESE REVOLUTION."

Matters have reached a crisis in Anglo-Soviet relations. The theme of "Victorious Chinese Revolution" of a Soviet orator and similar quotations of Communist leaders have been set forth as the cause for the British ultimatum to Moscow.

Abrogation of the Trade Agreement or secession of propaganda are the alternatives held out to the Soviet Government. The Note concludes with the following threat:

"If the relations between the two countries do not improve in future, His Majesty's Government will be compelled sooner or later to abrogate the Trade Agreement and to send away the Soviet diplomatic representatives in Great Britain, thus causing a final rupture."

CHARGE OF ANTTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons, to-day replying to questions, Sir Austin Chamberlain mentioned that he had protested to the late M. Krassin against the Soviet propaganda all over the Empire, and again referred to it with some emphasis during his interview with the Charge d'affaires on the 14th February. He regretted he did not notice diminution of hostility against the Empire as a result of the protests.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE TO RUSSI A.

COUCHED IN EMPHATIC TERMS

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The British note to Russia on the subject of anti-British propaganda is couched in emphatic terms. It indicates that unless the recent British representations bear fruit the whole position of Anglo-Russian trade agreement and officials operating thereunder will be reviewed forthwith.—Reuter.

AMPLIFIED TEXT OF NOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Note of the British Government to Russia says that the relations between His Majesty's Government and the Soviet Government continue notoriously to be of an unsatisfactory nature. It recalls that the Soviet, on 4th June 1923, solemnly signed an agreement not to support the persons or institutions aiming at spreading discontent and fomenting rebellion in any part of the British Empire. It recalls Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Note to M. Ravoksky on 24th October, 1924, warning the Soviet that no Government could tolerate an arrangement with a foreign Government whereby the latter is in formal diplamatic relations of a correct kind with it, whilst at the same time the propaganda body organically connected with that foreign Government encourages, and even ordered, subjects of the former to plot and plan revolutions for the overthrow of Britain.

The Note continues that despite Mr. MacDonald's warning it has been necessary for Sir A. Chamberlain, on more than one occasion, to draw attention of the Soviet representative in England to the continuous breach of this solemn engagement. So long as the present rulers of the Union of the Soviet republics, be they technically members of the politbureau which is the real dominating authority in the Union or its ambassadors abroad, persist in making public utterances in defamation of Great Britain or in the advocacy of a world revolution, no improvement is possible. The British Government must again draw attention to Mr. MacDonald's warning. The Note points out this that this public attitude of men in high positions in Russia is totally inconsistent with the profession of goodwill given privately by the representatives of the Soviet Government in England.

The Note quotes, "inter alia," extracts from the speeches of the Soviet leader, M. Bukharin, attacking the British Empire with special reference to China which, it says, received direct approval of the Soviet Government in the speech of M. Rykov, President of the Soviet Peoples Commissars on 3rd November. It remarks that the quotations "illustrate the futility of the pretence that the attacks against the British interests in China are not instigated, and are not directed by the Soviet Union. His Majesty's Government has persistently striven for the promotion of world peace. The foregoing account of the grievous outrages and injuries to the British interests have been committed by or through the agency of the Union of Soviet Republics. It shows what patience and forbearance, in face of repeated, almost unendurable provocation, have been shown by His Majesty's Government in their desire to avoid any action which might still further embitter public feeling on either side, or add to the anxieties of other nations."

"ABROGATION OF TRADE AGREEMENT."

The British Government is not concerned with the domestic affairs of Russia, nor its form of Government. All they require is that the Soviet Government should refrain from interference in purely British concerns and abstain from hostile action or propaganda against British subjects. But they consider it necessary to warn the Union of Soviet Republics in gravest terms that there are limits beyond which it is dangerous to drive public opinion in the country and the continuance of such acts as here complained must sooner or later render inevitable the abrogation of the trade agreement, stipulations of which have been so flagrantly violated and even severance of ordinary diplomatic relations. His Majesty's Government trust that this protest and warning will be received, and that no further cause of complaint may be given.

The Note cites instances including M. Krassin's assurances of the Soviet's desire to remove causes of difficulty and establish friendly relations, but, simultaneously a regular campaign of public slander against the British and misrepresentation are proceeding, in which not even the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs could refrain from participating. It declares that the British Government are aware of the deusion of M. Chicherin and his colleagues that Britain is continually plotting against the Soviets, and, consequently, has never ceased to guide the policy of the countries like Poland, the Baltic States and Persia into an orientation directed against the Soviets; and no dispassionate examination of facts and no assurances from Britain have availed to dispel the obsession which is as illogical as illfounded. It declares that M. Chicherin himself, in a particularly hostile speech, at Berlin on 6th December, openly displayed his preference for bad over good sources of information, notably, his misquotation from a British periodical. The same credulity and hostility are shown by the War Commissar, M. Voroshilov, in a speech to the Soviet Army on 17tt September.

The Note quotes a statement attributed to M Kamiev to the effect that the Communist Party devote undue attention to the internal welfare of the Union instead of concentrating on revolution in foreign countries. Finally, "even more aggressive in its hostility is the speech of M. Bukharin who, addressing the Party executive at Moscow in October last year, expressed the opinion that a victorious Chinese revolution would find an immediate echo in India, China, the Dutch Indies.

The Note concludes: "The English Miners' strike and the national revolution in China seem to be the chief spots for the Soviet to apply their efforts. We must now concentrate on the central attack of the Chinese people, of Kuomintang and of the Communist party into war against foreign imperialists." Other citations relate to the speech of M. Karakhan, Soviet Ambassador at Peking and several Russian newspapers and the textual quotations of all complaints are given in the course of several pages of appendices. The Note declares that Britain does not intend to embark in controversy on these incontrovertible facts —Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Morning papers comment extensively on the British Note to Russia. The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Note does not leave room for misunderstanding. Continuance of the course of the conduct which the Note denounces will bring about abrogation of the Trade Agreement and the severance of diplomatic relations. The "Morning Post" says that Sir A. Chamberlain cannot hope that the protests will deflect the Soviet Government from the implacable course of its policy, but the Note does not leave Government in Moscow with an excuse for pretending that it has been faithful to its Agreements, or that it has not been warned that it is breaking them.

The "Daily News" declares that to expect the Soviets to abandon the propaganda of Communism is tantamount to demanding that they should cease to exist. The outstanding fact is that we are faced with a militant Communist State which no-one ready proposes to try to destroy by force of arms.

The "Westminster Gazette" expresses the opinion that the protest may have been ill-timed in view of the crisis in China and the recent Chen-O'Malley agreement. It adds that its tone is not calculated to invite a conciliatory response.—Reuter.

NOTE PRESENTED ON WEDNESDAY,

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The note to Russia was presented to the charge D'Affaires in London, yesterday.—Reuter.

END OF STRIKE DECLARED.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Shanghai.—The General Labour Union has declared the strike at an end.

CRISIS IN HARBOUR STRIKE.

DIVERSION OF TROOPSHIP FROM COLOMBO.

STOPPAGE OF COALING IN VESSELS.

COLOMBO, Feb. 24.

The Labour strike situation has assumed a graver aspect. No coaling is done and vessels are being diverted. Troopship Herminius has been diverted to Singapore. —A. P.

CALLING OFF OF STRIKE EXPECTED

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Shanghai.—The calling off of the strik has been expected. Further 20,000 resume yesterday afternoon. It is reported tha the Chinese authorities sent agent to the French concession who kidnapped numerous agitators and strike leaders, but the French Police have no knowledge of the alleged kidnappings.—Reuter's Special.

EXECUTIONS DIMINISH

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Shanghai.—Possibly as a result of the protests of prominent public bodies, the executions of the agitators in the Chinese city have apparently diminished. But it is reported that many executions are taking place privately in the military headquarters.—Reuter.

STRIKE SITUATION IMPROVES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Shanghai.—The strike situation is improving. 30,000 mill-workers resumed today. The tramservice in the French Concession has partly been restored.—Reuter.

CRUISERS RESPONSIBLE FOR FIRING CAPTURED.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Shanghai.—The local authoritioes of Sun Chuang Fang have captured the two cruisers responsible for yesterday's firing after their crews had escaped. It has been ascertained that at least one shell fell in the International Settlement, but it did not explode. Undoubtedly guns were aimed at the Arsenal, but the marksmanship was execrable.—Reuter.

CRUISERS' CONSTRUCTION FOR BRITAIN JAPAN AND U. S.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Bridgeman, replying to Commander Kenworthy, in the House of Commons, said that the cruisers that were at present being constructed for the British Empire, Japan and the United States were eleven, six and two, respectively.

A BASELESS RUMOUR.

Sir A. Chamberlain, replying to a Labourite, declared most emphatically that the rumours of the mutiny of the Punjabis at Shanghai had no foundation whatever.

DOMINIONS AND CHEN.

Premier Baldwin told Commander Kenworthy that the Dominions had not been invited to send the troops to China and there had been no correspondence in that connection at all.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN FLOUR FOR SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Melbourne.—War Office has accepted New South Wales Millers Association's tenders for the supply of 112 short tons of tons of Australian flour for Shanghai and 100 tons for Hong Kong. The price has not been divulged.—Reuter's Special.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR C. HARINGTON APPROVED

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The War Office announces that the promotion of Sir Charles Harington to be General has been approved.—Reuter.

TRANSPORTS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Hong Kong.—Transports Megantic and Karmala are not calling here, and are proceeding to Shanghai direct. Only tanks from Karmala will be landed at Shanghai, and she will then return here with the first Infantry Brigade.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL AT PORT NATAL.

Pernambuco.—De[illegible]ed at Port Natal.—Reu[illegible]

NORTHERN INDIA FORCES DRAW.

FINE RECOVERY IN 2ND. INNINGS.

DILAWAR HUSSAIN'S BRILLIANT BATTIMG.

M. C. C. 1st Innings (for 9 wkts.)	369
Northern India 1st Innings	185
Northern India 2nd Innings (for 1 wkt.)	260

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The M. C. C.'s match against Northern India ended here to-day in a draw. Resuming their first innings this morning teh home side suffered severe collapse and were dismissed for 185, Tate to-day taking four wickets for twelve runs. Astill nad the best analysis namely five for 45.

DILAWAR HUSSAINS FAULTLESS GAME.

184 runs behind, the home team followed on and gave a great display of batsmanship, the closing score being 260 for one as the result of an excellent start by Dilawar Hussain and Wazir Ali, the former playing a faultless game for 85 which included 12 fours and one sixer and the latter scoring 113 not out. A. P.

Northern India.—1st Innings.

Dilawar Hussain b Astill	10
Wazir Ali b Astill	29
Gulam Mahomed c Substitute b Astil	12
Hudson b Tate	61
West b Tate	36
Ferozekhan b Tate	3
Naomal b Tate	4
Nazir Ali l b w b Astill	5
Carbutt c Tate b Astill	1
Maj. Rubie (not out)	0
Extras	24
Total	185

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	33	4	51	4
Mercer	14	3	36	0
Astill	26	11	45	5
Boyes	10	2	16	0
Parsons	2	0	6	0
Wyatt	2	0	7	0

Northern India.—2nd Innings.

Dilawar Hussain st Brown b Astill	85
Wazir Ali (not out)	113
Hudson (not out)	44
Extras	18
Total (for 1 wkt.)	260

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	5	0	15	0
Tate	18	6	35	0
Astill	16	7	50	1
Boyes	8	1	10	0
Earle	4	2	15	0
Parsons	7	0	30	0
Wyatt	9	0	68	0
Sandham	3	0	10	0

U. S. NICARAGUAN TREATY.

THE PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Managua.—The proposed Treaty with the United States provides that the United States shall protect Nicaraguan interests for a century, guaranteeing her Sovereignty and independence. It empowers the United States to intervene to assure free elections and for other purposes. The United States are to develop the country during the next 400 years. The President of the United States is to appoint an American financial adviser, with power to veto expenditure, and another as collector of all revenues, both to serve only during the refunding and consolidation of the Nicaraguan debt, including the proposed new loan of four million dollars, for railway construction, to be floated virtually under the American guarantee. The Nicaraguan constabulary, under American marine officers, will replace the army. The Treaty provides that Nicaraguan shall not enter into treaty with or lease or sell territory to any Power without the United States' consent.

BAN ON FACTION-FIGHTINNG.

Admiral Latimer commanding Americans in Nicaraguan waters has forbidden faction-fighting within a mile of the points where bluejackets are posted.—Reuter.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN NICARAGUA.

DESPATCH OF GUN-BOAT FOR PROTECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Washington.—Mr. Kellogg has made public, a telegram from the American Minister at Managua, stating that he has been informed by the British Charge D'Affaires that Britain contemplated the despatch of warship to the west coast of Nicaragua in the absence of a guarantee from the Nicaraguan Government or the Government of the United States for the protection of lives and property of British subjects in the event of further street fighting, incendiarism, and pillage in the republic. Mr. Kellogg commented that Admiral Latimer had been instructed from the oeginning to protect foreign as well as American lives.—Reuter.

NO MORE DEFICIT BUDGETS.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SOLEMN ASSURANCE.

"TALL POPPIES" NOT IMMUNE FROM AXE.

When the Council met on Thursday, the Excise Minister had to face a veritable storm. Dr. Ambedkar set the ball rolling and he questioned the wisdom of the Excise policy by quoting statistics to prove that the average expenditure on drink was more per head in Bombay Presidency than in other provinces.

In winding up the debate, the Finance Member said that he was mercilessly wielding the axe on the "tall poppies" also. He gave a solemn assurance to the House that this was the last of the deficit budgets.

NEW HALL FOR BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again on Thursday afternoon and resumed the general discussion of the budget. It being the third and the last day for general discussion and there being a host of speakers, the time limit for a single speech was brought down from 20 to 15 minutes.

The criticism of the budget was then carried on with fresh vigour and new arguments. Speaker after speaker joined in the general chorus to congratulate the Finance Member on the most coveted honour he had received at the hands of the Government, but they spared neither argument nor sarcasm in denouncing his budget. Mr. N. R. Gunjal directed his shafts against the mismanagement of the Forest Department. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar called the Budget inequitous and indefensible. He attacked the Land Revenue policy of the Government, and pointed out that the Land Revenue Tax was nothing but a tax on the meagre income of poor peasants.

Mr. Hotson, the Home Member of the Bombay Government, boldly ran to the rescue of the Finance Member and tried to reply to the criticism on the Budget. He assured the House that, in the departments committed to his guidance, there was no extravagance at all and accusations of several members on that ground were utterly unjustifiable. The Honourable Member quoted chapter and verse to corroborate his statement.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatrom contributed to the general discussion the brightest debate of the day. He implored the House not to put the axe on any of the Transferred Departments'. His speech was warmly, eulogised even by the Finance Member.

Reason and humility were the dominant features of the defence of the Finance Member. For a time he quieted down the opposition with sweet assurances for the future.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

When the President took his seat, the Member for Ahmednagar District, Mr. N. E. Navale was sworn in. The President then read notice regarding the offer made by the Hon. General Member to facilitate the visit of the members of the House to the Bombay Reclamation grounds. He announced that arrangements were ready to visit the place on Friday morning at 8 a.m.

Before allowing the discussion the President remarked that most of the Hon. Members had kept back from the discussion and consequently there was a great rush on the third day. He, therefore, requested the speakers on the Budget to be brief and precise and to save as much time for others as possible.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona City) speaking in his vernacular, criticised the Budget in its various aspects. In his opinion, the copies of the Budget ought to have been printed in all the principal languages of the Presidency. That could have saved a lot of inconvenience for those who did not understand English properly. Referring to higher and subordinate services, the speaker pointed out that the best and most lucrative posts were reserved for Whitemen. That was a great injustice which was being inflicted on poor Indians year after year. The speaker further complained that several departments of the Government very badly needed improvement, especially the Forest Department.

INEQUITOUS AND INDEFENSIBLE.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Nominated) wanted to put before the House his own view of the budget. He said there was very little in the budget that could be modified by the criticism in the House. Taking into consideration both the sides of the budget viz, the revenues and the expenditures, the range of critieism would dwindle down to a great extent. Dr. Ambedkar argued that the essential requisite of a sound revenue system was that it ought to be reliable. Now nobody would call the system of Indian Land Revenue a reliable system. Revenue system of the Presidency was inequitable and indefensible. Land Revenue was a fluctuating income and it [illegible] be assessed without injustic[illegible]peaker held that [illegible]thing but a tax on the meagre incomes of farmers. It was a well-known fact that the States recognized the principle of minimum of existence when assessing the income-tax but the speaker doubted whether that principle was observed in the assessment of Land Revenue Tax. Income-tax was, moreover, levied on the individual's ability to pay but he was certain that the case of the poor farmer was never taken into consideration by the assessors of taxes. Coming to the Excise, Dr. Ambedkar observed that Legislature had handed over the Excise to the Government with a view to stop the demoralization of the people. If the raising of revenue was the only concern with the Government, he was at a loss to know how people were going to be saved from the scourge of demoralization. The speaker was extremely pained to find that an average man in the Bombay Presidency was spending more on drink than an average man in other provinces. In Madras the annual expenditure per head on liquor was Rs. 1-7-3, in Bengal 0-7|1, in U. P. 0|4|7, in Punjab 1|7|8, in Burma 1|4|0, in Bihar and Orissa 0|8|7, in C. P. 0|15|0, in Assam 0|13|0 but in Bombay the expenditure was stupendous viz, Rs. 2|2|9. It was the duty of the Government to see that this expenditure was lowered down.

FURTHER REDUCTION IMPOSSIBLE.

Hon'ble Mr. Hotson, the Home Member of the Bombay Government said whatever differences regarding the policy and practice might exist and might be expressed, there was a general consensus of opinion that there was no extravagance in the departments committed to his charge. He assured the House that efforts would always be made to enforce all possible economy. The speaker informed that in 1922, 20 Inspectors, 72 Sub-Inspectors, 1,480 Constables and 701 Head Constables in the Presidency had been reduced, thus effecting a substantial retrenchment of Rs. 12,43,000. To say that retrenchment was not real was therefore, inaccurate. Mr. Hoston told the House that the task of further reducing the forces of the Presidency was extremely difficult. The retrenchment, in that sphere, was impossible.

Khan Bahadur Bhutto, (Larkana District) criticising the budget, laid tsress upon immediate retrenchment in various departments of the Government.

BEWARE OF STAMP DUTY.

The most convincing criticism of the budget came from Mr. B. G. Pahalajani. He assured the House that he was not going to point to a new menace. The speaker was sorry to find that for five consecutive years the Presidency had to face deficit budgets. He held that it was quite an unwise policy to draw on balances and mar the financial efficiency. He remidned the House that Mr. Lalji Naranji and he had raised an objection against utilizing the balances of the Presidency for Sukkar Barrage. Mr. Pahalajani argued that a time had come in the economic condition of the Presidency when any further taxation ought to be resisted. He reminded the House that the question of Stamp Duty was going to come before the House a few days hence and it was the most serious concern of the House to see whether that ignominious duty was going to continue. The speaker said that Sir Chunilal Mehta had acted more or less as a careful Finance Member but he was sorry to find that so far as retrenchment was concerned the Finance Member was not able to do anything. He assured the Finance Member that public opinion would surely back him (the Finance Member) if he would try retrenchment in the top-heavy departments. It was, he said, for the Hon. Finance Member to insist that a general cut should be employed in order to bring the expenditure down. It was the duty of the administrators to find ways of retrenchment. It was not the function of the ordinary members of the House to suggest remedies to Government officers. The speaker condemned the policy of the Government, that was responsible for building Government offices out of loan amounts.

EXHIBITION OF JUGGLERY.

Mr. Varmanrao Mukadam (Panch Ma-

(Continued on page 9.)

STORES PURCHASE SCANDAL,

PT. KUNZRU'S MOTION CARRIED.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

INTRODUCTION OF RUPEE TENDER.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The very first certificate by our new Viceroy will be on the grant for the Railway Board. Last evening, the House rejected that demand, and with equal certainity the Viceroy will restore it by his powers of certification. It is popularly believed that Lord Irwin would be very loath to resort to certification, and hence in the ordinary circumstances even on the above cut the Viceroy might not have easily consented to acknowledge the necessity of certification. But, however, the way had been made smooth for the Viceroy. The entire demand has been rejected, and thereby the Assembly has consented to the abolition of the Railway Board. But that abolition is not practical politics. This fact was in so many words admitted by Lalaje himself and he did not want the disappearance of the Board, so much as the better administration of and by that Board. That being so, a token cut of Rs. 100, and not the wholesale cut should have been pressed for. But this fact in all probability, the bureaucracy will drive home to the Viceroy and the great Moghul at Whitehall. A few more words I wish to add on this topic. If there had been a token cut, some of the European members would have voted in its favour, just as a few of them did to-day, on the grievance of stores being not bought in India. Thus, the opportunity for an unoriental responsivism being exhibited in the House was lost. The Assembly has been wiser to-day, and only token cuts have been proposed. One of them has been carried with a tremendous majority and even Mr. Yakub enthusiastically voted for the cuts.

— OFFICIAL CALLOUSNESS.

Before I close an account of to-day's proceedings, I wish to dwell at length on one very important matter. The recent Kharagpur strike must have pointed out that much disaffection obtains among the subordinate Railway employees. To put that disaffection out of thriving, Mr. Acharya had proposed in 1925 that the Government should appoint an Enquiry Committee to go into the entire quesion and do something for the employees. But till now, nothing has been done and the Government shows no signs of moving in the matter. The indifference is simply callous. The one peculiar feature of the Assembly's working is that very often a day that threatened to be dull suddenly becomes exhilirating and brimful of humour. So it is worth one's while to sit from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and hold his patience and expectation, because at anytime, the tickles of a Pickwick might catch one right in the marrow. So it happened to-day too. Dr. MacPhail suddenly became the apologist of the poor and the educated unemployed in South India. This sudden envisagement of the Doctor had a sympathetic chord in Mr. Yakub. Mr. Yakub too grew into a penitent mood of Christian reflection and in those chastened moments, the still small voice in him said to him of the many wicked deeds of the bureaucracy. In obedience, he indicated the Government benches, but his condemnation was all like Barries Rose Mary saying "I know I know" and at last disappearing on the witchcraft island. So on this day went, and we meet to-morrow at eleven.

KHARAGPUR STRIKE.

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning to continue the discussion on the Railway Budget demands. A lively discussion took place both on the motions for token and substantial 'cuts.'

KHARAGPUR STRIKE.

Replying to a short-notice question of Mr. Chamanlal regarding the Kharagpur strike, Sir Charles Innes said that the strike had extended to the Nagpur, Bilaspur and Chal Districts, but not to all stations, that the men affected were about 15,000 at Kharagpur and 10,000 at other stations. In some stations, men were beginning to come back to work, and there were cases of intimidation of those who were willing to get back to work. The wages of all were paid on due date.

Mr. Chamanlal asked: To how many cases, Section 144 had been applied?

Sir Charles Innes said that he had no information.

Mr. Goswami: Do local authorities in this matter act independently of the advice of the Railway administration?

The Commerce Member: Yes, they do.

Mr. Chamanlal: What about ejectment orders?

The Commerce Member: I have no information.

Mr. Chamanlal: Will you issue an order against such ejectments? The Commerce Member. You are suggesting action; not seeking information.

PLEA FOR ENQUIRY BOARD.

Mr. Chamanlal: Will the Hon. member consider the desirability of putting an end to the strike by setting up an enquiry board?

The Commerce Member: I am not prepared to say anything on that question.

Mr. Chamanlal: Is there not a great deal of discontent among the public and traders against the B. N. R. Railway?

Sir Charles Innes: I am not aware of it.

STORES PURCHASE SCANDPL.

MOTION FOR CUTS.

Yesterday's motion for 'cut' having been accepted by the House, and only Rs. 1,000 having been left for the Railway Board, the President advised the members that, if they wanted to raise questions of policy, they might move for the reduction of one rupee each as the Railway Board had not much left for it. (Loud laughter).

CUT FOR RE. 1.

On resumption of the discussion on the demands for grants for the Railway Board, Mr. N. M. Joshi moved for the reduction of one rupee to draw attention to the fact that, at present, there was no representative control over the railway administration, whatever. The little control there was now, was exercised by the Legislative Assembly and the Railway Finance Committee. Even that was insufficient. The control of the Assembly was insufficient and inadequate. Mr. Joshi suggested that there should be a special session of the Assembly to consider the Railway Budget, and whatever machinery was devised, it must consist of men who had invested their money in the railways. As regards the Railway Advisory Council, it met only twice a year and did not function properly. Sir Charles Innes, replying, said that it would suit the Railway Department to call a session of the Assembly in September, when the full accounts of the previous year could be placed before the Assembly. As regards the suggestion that a separate body should be created to discuss railway matters, Sir Charles said that it was impossible to do so, as the members of the Assembly would naturally be jealous of their present rights and privileges being taken away from them. He therefore considered Mr. Joshi's suggestions unacceptable and asked him to withdraw the motion.

MOTION REJECTED.

Mr. Joshi did not withdraw the motion, which, however, was rejected.

MR. KUNZRU'S TOKEN CUT MOTION CARRIED.

Sir Charles Innes announced in the Assembly, to-day, that the Government of India would soon introduce the system of the rupee tender in respect of purchase of stores.

Mr. Kunzru's token 'cut' motion censuring the Railway stores policy was carried by 66 votes to 46.—A. P.

CUT OF ONE RUPEE.

Pandit Kunzru moved a cut of R1 and wanted to know what their commitments would be in respect of rehabilitation and capital programme.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar supproted Mr Kunzru in demanding a definite voice for the House in the policy regarding the capital programme. He particularly wanted on behalf of the taxpayer to raise his protest against the strategic lines being pushed forward at an enormous rate. In 1925-26 R38 lakhs were provided for the purpose, which went to R52 lakhs in the current year and R66 lakhs for the next year.

Mr. Parsons said that Government thought the Assembly would not like definitely to commit itself to a hard and fast quinquennial programme.

Mr. Kunzru: Then have you gone back on the Acworth Committee's criticism of the annual programme.

Mr. Parsons: No, we have our quinquennial programme but it is subject to annual revision.

The motion was put and negatived.

Pandit Kunzru next moved a cut on the demand under the Railway Board to protest against the purchase of stores direct without the assistance and the consultation of the Stores Department.

Sir Walter Willson wanted that, whenever a copy of the indent for abroad was sent to the Stores Department, the Department should be empowered to compel the purchase of articles thus indented for abroad, if they were available in India. (Hear, hear). Unless a satisfactory explanation was forthcoming, the House should vote for the cut.

STORES PURCHASE "SCANDAL."

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar supported the motion as the "scandal of purchase of railway stores in England" had gone on for fifty years, and he insisted on the company-managed lines using the Stores Department.

Mr. K. C. Neogy read to the House an extract from the speech delivered by Sir Charles Innes as India's representative at the Imperial Economic Conference, where the Commerce Member had laboured to prove to the members of [illegible] ference

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

MR. RAMDAS PANTULU'S MOTION.

PASSED IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

DELHI, Feb. 24.

Although four non-official resolutions appeared on the agenda of the Council of State to-day, the President, at the outset, announced that three of them would not be moved as Seth Govindas, Mr. P. C. Desikachari, and Lala Sukhbir Sinha had intimated to that effect. Seth Govindas' motion was for the alteration of the rules of procedure so that the members of the Indian Legislature might, if they liked, make speeches in Hindi or Urdu, and for arrangements to be made for reporting, printing and publishing such speeches as part of the official proceedings of the Central Legislature.

Mr. Chari's resolution suggested that meetings of the various Departmental Committees be held as often as possible and that all important matters of policy and programme of work of the various Departments of the Government of India be submitted by Government to the respective Departmental Committees for consideration and advice.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha's resolution proposed the introduction of a bill to discourage or prohibit partition of joint Hindu families of old and substantial standing.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas was in the President's gallery.

AGRICULTURISTS' INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. V. Ramdas Pantalu then moved his resolution recommending the adoption of measures for the reduction of agricultural indebtedness in India and to establish land mortgage banks to provide agriculturists with long-term, easy and productive credit.

Mr. Pantulu described the position of agriculturists as one of chronic poverty leading to low agricultural production. There had been no organised attempt in India to consider the question as a whole. The fact, however, was known that agricultural indebtedness amounted to Rs. 600 crores, and there was general agreement that this indebtedness was increasing. The low economic efficiency of the ryot led to deterioration of the soil and impaired the productivity of lands. Land being a national asset, the State was bound to preserve its economic strength. Moreover, it was the State which derived most of its income from land. Mr. Pantulu quoted the views of Sir Edward Maclagan in support of his argument and opined that the best method of solving the problem was to establish land mortgage banks to provide agriculturists with long-term, easy and productive credit.—A. P.

Continuing Mr. Pantulu said that these banks could not be started without State aid. This aid should take the form of Government instituting enquiry into assessment value of the lands, secondly the interest on debentures should be guaranteed by the State till they became popular. Then the State should also invest in mortgage banks money lying in deposit with them at little or no interest and lastly, the Trust Act should be so amended as to permit of investment in banks.

Sir Mahomed Habibulah said both co-operative credit and agriculture were Provincial "transferred" subjects. If this motion had been debated in a Provincial Council, it would have received a more favourable discussion.

The resolution, in its present form, could not be regarded as concerning the Government of India. They could only refer the resolution to the Provincial Government. He therefore advised Mr. Pantulu to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Chari saw in Sir Mahomed Habibullah's speech refusal of the Government to apply their mind to this subject.

The Maharaja of Burdwan urged the mover to withdraw the resolution.

Major Akbarkhan referring to the Maharaja of Burdwan's speech said 'Lucky are the Bengal Zamindars who have the Permanent Settlement. But what about the agriculturists who have no funds?"

REFUSAL TO WITHDRAW RESOLUTION

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu refused to withdraw the resolution. He met Sir Mahomed Habibullah's argument about the subject being provincial by pointing out that there were several administrations like Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and the North West Frontier to which the resolution could apply. If this resolution was rejected then the Council would write itself down as "enemies of agriculturists."

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

After S. Mahomed Habibullah had spoken the Council divided and the resolution was carried, amidst applause, by 21 votes to 20.

The Council adjourned till Monday evening when the General Budget will be presented.

The Steel Protection Bill will be discussed on March 1st.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

RUGBY, Feb. 24.

A further decrease of over 33,000 in the number of persons unemployed in Great Britain is disclosed in the latest weekly return of the Ministry of Labour.—B. O. W.

Fernando Noronha.—De Pinedo has informed the Italian Government that he does not know when he will be able to continue his flight to the mainland as the Aeroplane was seriously damaged while alighting in the Bay of Santo Antonio on Tuesday.—Reuter.

HELP B. N. R. WORKERS

25,000 PEOPLE ON STRIKE

APPEAL BY JOSHI AND CHANDRIKA PRASAD.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

The All-India Trade Union Congress, through Mr. Chandrika Prasad and Mr. N. M. Joshi, Chairman and General Secretary of the Congress, have issued an appeal to the general public in ndia, the Trade Unions in Great Britain and also the International Trade Unions, for moral and financial support to the strikers on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is stated in the appeal that, although the Union authorities had not sanctioned the strike when it commenced, yet when its President found that the railway authorities refused to appoint either a committee of enquiry or an arbitrator, the Council of the Union declared a general strike on the whole line with the result that 25,000 workers are now on strike.

INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY ASKED.

Mr. Jogiah, Mr. M. K. Acharya, and Mr. Chandrika Prasad interviewed Sir Charles Innes and Sir Clement Hindley, on behalf of the strikers of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, this afternoon. In the course of a statement to Press representatives, they say that they represented the grievances of the men and asked for an independent enquiry to be conducted by two representatives of the Union and the same number of representatives of the Railway with an independent chairman, or, by a single non-official gentleman in whom both parties may have confidence, and that Sir Charles Innes promised to consider the proposal.—A. P.

B. N. R. AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

STRIKERS RETURNING TO WORK

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway has to-day issued the following communique on the strike situation: General situation of the strike on the railway shows a slight improvement. No reports have been received of stations newly affected, while the strikers at a number of stations in Adra, and Chakrapharope Districts have been returning to work, either in a body, or individually. The loco and carriage and wagon staff at Purulia who went on strike have all returned to work, as also have the whole of staff at Amda. The loco and carriage and wagon staff at Chakradharpore are dribbling back to work. At Kharagpur workshops the attendance today shows improvement, but those who are working complain of intimidation not only in the form of personal threats but also by defiling their quarters. But for this intimidation unquestionably the number returning to work would be larger.

All mail and passenger services have been maintained with fair punctuality in the Madras direction, but with considerable detention on the Nagpur line. The essential goods services have been maintained and nine goods trains have been dealt with on the sections attached to Kharagpur.—A. P.

MR. GIRI IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Feb. 23.

Mr. Giri, President of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, arrived here this evening. Soon after his arrival, there was a procession of railway employees in Nagpur, which passed through the principal streets of the city. A public meeting will be held this night for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the strikers.—A. P.

"STAND BY YOUR COMRADES."

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 24.

Mr. S. Saklatvala who visited Kharagpur on Saturday has sent the following message to the French secretaries, B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union:—

"I have visited Kharagpur and find strikers' determination excellent; also their peaceful conduct on the face of provocative Military exhibition admirable. Trust all your members will stand by your comrades in the distress with every ounce of brotherly help in their power". Saklatvala.—Free Press.

STRIKERS FIRM AND PEACEFUL,

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 24.

Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, General Secretary has issued the following notice:—

"Kharagpur, Shalimar, Santragachi, Firm and peaceful. Naipur, Gondia, Adra, Machada and Midnapur struck work. Trains running very late. Comrades be firm and good."—Free Press.

WITHDRAWAL OF AUXILIARY FORCE.

"NOT YET" SAVS THE MAGISTRATE.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 24.

With reference to the question of the withdrawal of the Auxiliary Force, against whom serious allegations have been made, the following copy of the letter of the Magistrate to the General Secretary gives the official attitude in the matter:—

"Your letter on the subject of the Auxiliary Force. [illegible] made no such unconditional promise as [illegible] viz. "that they will will be s[illegible] police". What I said [illegible] it very clearly, that my information was that there were certain individuals who wanted to return to work. If so, and if they wanted protection, it was my duty to provide it, and if they insisted as some did, on the protection of the Auxiliary Force men, then it was my duty to provide them, these conditions still hold good and I have no intention of withdrawing the Auxiliary Force until it is, in my opinion, safe to do so. On the other hand as I said at the meeting it is my intention to withdraw them at the earliest possible moment. That moment has not yet arrived."—Free Press.

SIR E. MARSHALL HALL DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The death has occurred of Sir Edward Marshall-Hall.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Edward Marshall-Hall whose death is reported at the age of 69 was the Recorder of Guildford since 1916. He was a Member of Parliament (C.) for the Southport Division of Lancashire, from 1900 to 1906, and the East Toxteth Division, Liverpool (1910-16.)

EXTRAVAGANCE IN PORT TRUST.

MR. LALJI NARANJI MOVES A TOKEN CUT.

REACTION OF TRADE DEPRESSION.

A special meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held at 12 noon on Thursday to consider the revised Budget Estimates for 1926-27 and the Budget Estimates for 1927-28. The following are extracts from the budget memorandum submitted by the Chairman.

In framing the estimates for the financial year 1927-28, the Chairman was assisted by the Finance and General Committee, with the addition of the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and Mr. Lakmidas Rowjee Tairsee as special Members.

The original estimates of receipts for the current year, 1926-27, amounted to Rs. 282.83 lakhs, or Rs. 3.35 lakhs more than the actuals for 1925-26. The original expenditure estimates for the cuurrent year amounted to Rs. 282.76 lakhs, which allowed for the various measures of retrenchment approved by the Board. It has, however, been found possible to effect further reductions, mainly under the heads of establishment, labour, and repairs and maintenance. The revised estimated expenditure for the year is Rs. 275.30 lakhs, a reduction of Rs. 7.46 lakhs on the originals, inspite of increases of about Rs. 1.25 lakhs in Municipal taxes and over Rs. 2 lakhs in dredging expenditure. The anticipated result of the current year's working is, therefore, a deficit of about Rs. 17 lakhs, which will be met from the Revenue Reserve Fund.

The preparation of next year's budget forecast has been rendered exceptionally difficult by the existence of a number of abnormal factors affecting the trade situation. Business circles in Great Britain have lately been more optimistic as regards a trade revival but this feeling is not so prevalent in India. With regard to exports, the favourable monsoon of 1926 promises to yield satisfactory crops of cotton, grain and seeds and under normal conditions a brisk export season could have been expected. The bumper American cotton crop and the resultant drop in prices of raw cotton has, however, affected the foreign demand for Indian cotton to a considerable extent. Europe, which usually buys upwards of ten lakhs of bales of Indian cotton, is reported to have contracted for a large portion of her requirements in America, while Japan—India's principal customer for raw cotton is adoping watching attitude in view of heavy purchases made during the past year. Other factors that have to be reckoned with are the increasing volume of direct cotton shipments from Karachi, the expanding activities of the Kathiawar coast ports, which are now handling a considerable volume of sugar imports, the unrest in China, the effect of the promised protective tariff on steel and the final decisions on the recommendations of the Currency Commission.

The uncertain effect on trade of these various factors has made it extremely difficult to collect information on which to frame a reliable budget forecast for next year. The general consensus of opinion of the principal local firms and merchants is that the trade prospects for next year are slightly better than the results of the past year. These considerations have led the Committee to budget for a gross revenue (excluding Pilotage and Special Receipts) of Rs. 273.20 lakhs which, although about 5 per cent. above the revised estimates for the current financial year, is Rs. 6.28 lakhs less than the actuals of 1925-26.

The estimates of expenditure in the various departments have been carefully examined in detail by the Committee, and all grants have been reduced to the minimum essential for efficient working. Compared with the revised estimated expenditure for the current year, there is a decrease of Rs. 2.51 lakhs amud an increase of only Rs. 41,000 as compared with the actual expenditure during 1925-26 in spite of the increases on account of Municipal taxation, water and police charges, amounting to over Rs. 3 lakhs, over which the Trustees have no control.

The estimated receipts for 1927-28 under all sections exceed the estimated expenditure by Rs. 40,729.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

In the estimates for Capital expenditure during 1927-28 the Committee have provided only for completion and continuation of works already in progress and for a few items of new expenditure which are urgent and cannot be deferred. They consider that in view of the depression in trade and the consequent effect on the Board's revnues, Caital expenditure should be kept down to an absolute minimum in order to obviate any incurease in debt charges.

The Capital estimates for 1927-28 aggregate Rs. 21.42 lakhs as under:—

	Lakhs. Rs.
Section I. New Works, Ordinary ...	4.91
Section II. Alexandra Dock	9.48
Section III. Port Trust Railway and depots	7.03
Rs. ...	21.42

NO NEW LOANS.

From the above statements it will be seen that all efforts have been concentrated on keeping down expenditure and avoiding further commitments on loan account. Although a heavy deficit is expected this year, it is not proposed to increase any charges in the schedule as it has been possible to forecast a balanced budget for next year. The fact that the anticipated income for 1927-28 is less than the actual income of 1925-26 shows that the situation has not been viewed with undue optimism. The main objective has been to keep the expenditure down and this has been effected by retrenchment, by not borrowing further capital, and by enforcing economies under every head. No loans have been raised since 1924-25 and it is probble that fresh borrowings will not be necessary until 1929-30, unless some unforeseen contingency arises. By these means the Port Trust should be able to tide over the existing depression and reap the full benefit as soon as any improvement in trade takes place.

The Chairman referred to the main points and said that every care was taken not to take a despondent or optimistic view and offered a running commentary on the different items of the Budget, and proposed that the Budget as submitted be accepted and submitted to Government for approval.

INFORMATION WITHHELD.

Mr. Lalji Naranji pointed out that exclusive of interest, which was an item that could not be touched the budget was for rupees one crore and 41 lakhs and complained that the figures he had asked for repeatedly and from time and time had not been furnished to him, and, therefore, it was impossible for him to propose definite reductions in particular items and heads. But by way of protest he proposed a general reduction of Rs. 10 lakhs. On its being pointed out to him that a lump reduction of Rs. 10 lakhs was not the proper constitutional way of emphasising his protest, Mr. Lalji accepted the suggestion of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, and proposed a reduction of Re. one in the salary of the Chairman to emphasise the fact that overhead charges of the Administration, especially in the Engineering Department, were too high. He instanced the case of the appointment of Mr. Sharpe as an instance in point, and showed by facts and figures that the Secretary's office, Accounts Office, and particularly the Engineering Department, were acting as a sponge on the income of the Trust.

Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Mattani seconded the amendment of Mr. Lalji.

Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee supported the amendment, pointing out that he did so in spite of the fact that he was a member of the Finance and General Committee, and was consulted in framing the Estimates for the current financial year, 1927-28. He also pointed out that he made the suggestion that he did to Mr. Lalji to emphasise the fact that Mr. Lalji was unable to get the necessary figures though he had repeatedly asked for them. Mr. Tairsee further urged that this was the only method of lodging the protest in a constitutional way, and that was why he had made the suggestion to Mr. Lalji, and he was glad that Mr. Lalji had accepted it.

On Mr. Lalji's amendment being put to the vote, the four members present at the meeting, representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber, viz., Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Manmohandas Ramji, Mathuradas Mattani, and L. R. Tairsee, voted for the amendment, all the other members of the Board voting against it.

On the Chairman putting the original proposition to the vote the Budget was accepted, the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber not voting; and hence the proposition was adopted 'nem con'.

In closing the proceedings of the meeting Mr. Neilson, the Chairman, referred to, and anticipated, labour difficulties, and informed the Board that he was watching carefully but sympathetically the movements of the various Unions, who are agitating and threatening strike.

TARIFF DUTY IN U. S.

RAISED FROM 75 TO 112.5 PER CENT PER TON.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Washington.—The tariff duty on pig-iron and iron kentledge has been raised from 75 per cent to 112.5 per cent per ton.—Reuter's Special.

WEDDING OF LORD METHUEN'S SON

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The nobility was strongly represented, to-day, at the marriage at Inchinnan in Renfrewshire of M. Laurence Paul, son of Lord Methuen to Miss Clive Campbell, the only daughter of Lord Blythswood. Both families are associated with the Scots Guards. The King and Queen and the Duke and Duchess of York are among the hundreds of donors to the wedding gifts.—Reuter's Special.

PUBLIC WORKERS AND GIFTS.

MAHATMAJI'S DILEMMA.

A SOLUTION AFTER A TORRENT OF ARGUMENT AND---TEARS.

Matama Gandhi writes in Young India:—"On my relief from war-duty I felt that my work was no longer in South Africa but in India. Not that there was nothing to be done in South Africa, but I was afraid that my main business might be only money-making.

Friends at home were also pressing me to return and I felt that I would be of more service in India. And for work in South Africa, Messrs. Khan and Mansukhlal Naazar were of course there. So I requested my co-workers to relieve me. After very great difficulty my request was conditionally accepted, the condition being that I should be ready to go back to South Africa if within a year the community needed me. I thought it was a difficult condition, but the love that bound me to the community made me accept it. 'The Lord has bound me with the cotton thread of love, and I am His bond-slave,' sang Mirabai. And for me too the cotton thread of love that bound me to the community was too strong to break. The voice of the people is the voice of God and here the voice of friends was too real to be rejected. I accepted the condition and got their permission to go.

SHOWER OF GIFTS.

At this time I was intimately connected only with Natal. The Natal Indians bathed me with the nectar of love. Farewell meetings were arranged at every place, and costly gifts were given me.

Such gifts had been given me in 1896 too, when I returned to India, but the farewell this time was overwhelming. The gifts contained gold and silver things of course, but there were articles of costly diamond too.

What right had I to accept all these gifts? Accepting them, how could I persuade myself that I was serving the community without remuneration? All the gifts, excepting a few from my clients, were purely for my service to the community, and I could make no difference between my clients and co-workers, for the clients also helped me in my public work.

One of the gifts was a gold necklace worth 50 guineas, meant for Mrs. Gandhi. But even that gift was given because of my public work and so it could not be separated from the rest.

TO ACCEPT OR NOT TO ACCEPT.

The evening I was presented with the bulk of these gifts I had a restless and sleepless night. I walked hp and down my room deeply agitated but could find no solution. It was difficult for me to forego gifts worth hundreds, it was more difficult to keep them.

And even if I would keep them, what about my children? What about my wife? They were being trained to a life of service, it was always brought home to them that service was its own reward. I had no costly ornaments in the house, we had been fast simplifying our life. How could we afford to have gold watches then? How could we afford to wear gold chains and diamond rings? Even then I was exhorting people to conquer the infatuation for jewellery. What was I now to do with the jewellery that had come upon me?

I decided that I could not keep those in favour of the community and appointing Parsee Rustomji and others trustees. In the morning I held a consultation with my wife and children and got rid of the heavy incubus.

I knew that I would have some difficulty in persuading my wife and I was sure that I would have none so far as the children were concerned. So I decided to constitute them my attorneys.

The children readily agreed to my proposal. "We do not need these costly presents, we must return them to the community, and should we ever need them, we could easily purchase them," they said.

THE RUB.

I was delighted. 'Then you will plead with mother, won't you?' I asked them.

'Certainly,' said they. 'That is our business. She does not need to wear the ornaments. She would want to keep them for us, and if we don't want them, why should she not agree to part with them?'

But it was easier said than done.

'You may not need them,' said Mrs. Gandhi. 'Your children may not need them. Cajoled, they will dance to your tune. I can understand your not permitting me to wear them. But what about my daughters-in-law? They will surely need them. And who knows what will happen to-morrow? I would be the last person to part with gifts so lovingly given.'

And thus the torrent of argument went on, reinforced in the end by tears. But the children were adamant. And I of course was unmoved.

I mildly put in: 'The children have yet to get married. We do not want to see them married young. And when they are grown up, they can take care of themselves. And surely we will not have for our sons brides fond of ornaments. And if after all we need to make them ornaments I am there. You will ask me then.'

'Ask you? I have known you by this time. You deprived me of my ornaments, you would not leave me in peace with those ornaments. Fancy you offering to get ornaments for the daughters-in-law! You who are trying to make Sadhus of my boys from to-day! No, the ornaments will not be returned. And pray what right have you on my necklace?"

'But,' I rejoined, 'is the necklace given you for your service or for my service?'

'I agree. But service rendered by you is as good as rendered by me. I have toiled and moiled for you day and night. Is that no service? You forced all and sundry on me and made me weep bitter tears, and I slaved for them!"

THE SOLUTION.

These were pointed thrusts and some of them went home. But I was determined to return the ornaments. I somehow succeeded in extorting a consent from her. The gifts received in 1896 and 1901 were all returned. A trust-deed was prepared and they were deposited with a bank, to be used for the service of the community according to my wishes or to those of the trustees. Often when I was in need of funds for public purposes and felt that I must draw upon the trust, I have been able to raise the requisite amount, leaving the trust money intact. The fund is still there being operated upon in times of need, and it has regularly accumulated.

I have never since regretted the step, and as the years rolled on, Mrs. Gandhi also saw the wisdom of it. It has saved us from many temptations.

I am definitely of opinion that a public worker should accept no costly gifts." (Translated from Navajivan By M. D.)

"Chronicle" Photo.
A flashlight photograph taken on the occasion of the Installation Banquet of Lodge Islam, when Mr. P. L. Thakkar was installed as Worshipful Master.

ON MORE DEFICIT BUDGETS.

hals Districts) styled the budget "The 7th exhibition of official jugglery" organised by expert officers of the Government. The Finance Member, he said, was only a mouthpiece of officials. The speaker wanted to draw the attention of the House to two complaints which he had already made in his speech over the previous budget.

(1) That the copies of the budget should be distributed among the members a full fortnight before the budget session opened.

(2) That the Finance Committee should meet at least ten days before the session began. The speaker knew perfectly well that officers would do their will inspite of the united resistance of the House. He then appealed to the non-official members in the House to unite and muster strong and thus compel the Government to obey the voice of the House. The budget of the year, he said, was altogether an insolvent budget.

The House then rose for lunch.

NO CUT IN TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS.

On the resumption of discussion after lunch Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind) did not propose to follow them who had warmly congratulated the Finance Member nor did he desire to follow those who had ruthlessly condemned the budget. He admitted that the budget had resulted in the keenest possible disappointment. He held that in almost all the reserved departments under the Government of India Act, that stage was reached. The speaker argued that the Transferred Departments were capable of infinite development and it would be unwise to cut expenditure on those departments. In the new budget there was a cut of Rs. 48,000 in the grants for secondary eduqation. Mr. Jairamdas fervently appealed to the House not to make any cut in any item of the Transferred subjects. He was even ready to suggest that the allowances of the members of the House should also be cut down, if money was required to prop up the nation-building departments.

NO EXTRAVAGANCE.

Hon'ble Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Excise Minister) tried to reply to the charge that there was rise in the expenditure of Excise Department. He assured the House that the rise was not real. It was only due to the change in the system of keeping accounts. Deducting the expenditure on many extraneous items, there was a real rise of a lakh of rupees only. Answering the point raised by Dr. Ambedkar, the Minister observed that it was not the money spent per capita on liquor but the quantity consumed per capita, that ought to engage their attention primarily. In 1920-21, in the City of Bombay 8,36,000 gallons were exhausted. There had been substantial decrease in the quantity since. The Government, he said, were not prepared to say that there was no illicit liquor extracted in the Presidency or no cheap foreign liquor coming into the Presidency.

FAR FROM SATISFACTORY.

Rao Saheb D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) remarked that the budget was far from satisfactory. He gave three reasons for deficit budgets. The system of dyarchy was responsible for a large portion of extravagant expenditure.

"DRINK IS HARAM".

Khan Saheb Abdul Latif (Poona and Solapur Cities) said it was a pity that, since the inauguration of Reforms, they were having deficit budgets. His heart, he emphasized, sank within himself when he voted for the Excise revenue. He had sanguine hopes when Hon. Dehlavi was the Excise Minister that the latter would try to put a stop to the scourge of liquor which was 'Haram' according to Muslim religious injunctions. Referring to educational department, the speaker complained that educational ministers never cared a jot for the education of Mohammedans. Pointing to Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, he said:—"That Minister there seems to be dumb and deaf as he does not even look at me."

President: Your language is harsh.

Mr. Mukadam: Is not it unparliamentary? The Hon. Member should better withdraw.

The speaker: I beg to withdraw.

Speaking in Hindi, Mr. Lakhichand Rajmal (East Khandesh) attacked the Excise policy of the Government. He put stress on the use of khaddar as an economic proposition.

Mr. Noor Mohamad (Hyderabad) criticised the budget in its various aspects.

LABOUR NEGLECTED.

Mr. S. C. Joshi pleaded that labour was completely ignored in the new budget. Nothing was done nor contemplated to be done for the advancement of labouring classes. The speaker argued that the Government should tax the rich for the benefit of the poor.

Mr. Mir Mohamad, (Karachi City) in a vehement Urdu speech, observed that the whole aspect of the council had changed, evidently for the worse. Members, he proceeded, ought never forget their duties to their constituencies.

Mr. H. J. Amin, Khan Saheb Mansuri and Mr. M. A. Khushro criticised the budget especially on its expenditure side.

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay, North), was sorry because the Finance Member had not come to a point. He complained that the nation-building departments were not provided for as they ought to have been.

The President then closed the general discussion of the budget and called upon the Hon. the Finance Member to make his reply.

ORDER OF BILLS.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Finance Member, at the outset proposed the order of the bills to be taken up for discussion. The Stamp Bill should come first and the bills for supplementary grants would follow. Then there would come a bill asking sanction for the erection of a special Council Hall.

SPECIAL COUNCIL HALL.

Sir Chunilal informed that the matter was referred to the Finance Committee and the general opinion of that Committee favoured the idea of a new Council THall. The present hall was inconvenient. He was proposing that resolution in due deference to the desire of the House, often expressed. The Hall would cost only eight lakhs of rupees and the Finance Member humourously remarked that it would give an adequate return.

DID NOT SEEK THE PLACE.

Coming to the budget, the Finance Member agreed that considerable sympathy was due to the members for the short time they had at their disposal to study the budget. It was, indeed, in his own interests to give the budget earlier, because in that case, the members would have left the poor Finance Member alone, and gone at once into the subject of the budget. He understood that the dart of criticism was directed against his office and not his person. The Finance Member heartened up the House by telling them that the next budget would not be a deficit budget. The task of his successors would surely be lighter than that of their predecessors.

HUMBLE CITIZEN.

Continuing, the Finance Member said he was a humble member of the public. He had acted as far as the limitations of the Act allowed him to do. It was not on account of lack of will that certain things were left undone but it was on account of the limitations of that Act. No member could have eliminated the Secretary of State. The Bombay Government was the subordinate of subordinate administration. In tones of earnestness, he repeated that he had done all he could do under the circumstances.

DISCLAIMS INSINUATION.

Referring to his remarks directed to the Swaraj Party, he gave a humble assurance that he meant no disrespect to any party or any member thereof. He disclaimed any insinuation against the motives of any partq He said he only referred to certain practices of the party, that came under his observation. He had not the slightest desire to underrate the work of the Swaraj Party. He was mindful of the sacrifice, the leaders of various parties had made.

SPECIAL ELECTORATES.

Coming to the question of communalism, he entirely agreed with Maulvi Raffuddin Ahmad that Mahomedans must elect their own representatives. In his opinion every community had the right and the duty too, to look after its own interests. If anybody was really hurt by his words, he would take back all those words ungrudgingly.

NOT ALONE RESPONSIBLE.

Speaking on the expenditure he said he had done his utmost to bring about retrenchment wherever it was possible. The scope for retrenchment was very limited. He was even making attempts to cut off tops. The Finance Member quoted figures to prove that most of the items of expenditure, were quite justified. He was definite on the point that the salaries of the subordinate officers were not to be cut. He had given no instructions to the Retrenchment Officer to cut off those salaries and the latter had not done anything of the kind. Surely he was cutting some of tall poppies.

INDIANISATION.

Replying to Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale's criticism, he stated that full powers had been vested in the Local Governments to fix up the pay and allowances of the superior services in the provinces. The Secretary of State would have now very little to do with those services. In 1921, there were 159 I.C.S. officers in the Bombay Presidency, while in 1927, there were only 135. The gradual reduction was being resorted to. The Finance Member further informed that in Madras, the I. C. S. officers amounted to 184, in Bengal 170, in United Provinces 173 and in Punjab 119. The population per I.C.S. officer was:

BOMBAY	1,43,000
MADRAS	2,30,000
BENGAL	2,75,000
U. P.	2,62,000
PUNJAB	4,74,000

A WANIA, NOT A BANIA.

Concluding his defence Sir Chunilal Mehta said he liked to called himself a 'Wania' and not a Bania as he was called by many a member. As a Bania he had sat tight upon the finances of the Presidency. "Wani" meant in Guzerathi "true to one's word" and the Finance Member hoped to be a Wania in the real sense of the word.

Resumnig the speech the Finance Member was loudly applauded.

The President then announced that demands for grants would be taken up on Tuesday next. He called the proposals for cuts for full three days earlier. The House then rose for the day. To-day is the last day for tabling proposals for "cuts." The House meets at 2 p.m. and discusses "Satmps Act."

FAMINE IN BIJAPUR.

GOVERNMENT'S CALLONS ATTITUDE.

A TALE OF DESERTED VILLAGES.

In continuation of his statement made on the 20th inst., Mr. H. R. Mohare, Secretary, District Congress Committee, writes to the Press regarding famine in Bijapur district:—

Signs of famine in Bijapur district began to appear early in October owing to the failure of rains during that month. Since 1921, Bijapur district has known no full crops. The incorrect valuation of crops and consequent exaction of land revenue in full, had already destroyed the sustaining power of the people to an alarming extent. Even the middle class people, who own a landed income of nearly three thousand annually, have had to contract debts for their own maintenance. Last year also some complaints about the incorrect valuation of crops were made by the people with no results.

DESERTED VILLAGES.

The severity of famine began to be felt early in December 1926. A representative of the Distric Congress Committee visited some parts of the district and made reports which appeared in the Press early in January. Extracts from these reports will bear repetition even now.

"Sangam is a village on the confluence of rivers the Krishna and Malaprabha. It was a very rich and populous village. Out of 150 houses in that village 70 houses are completely deserted, 27 are partly deserted. It presents an appearance of a plague-stricken locality. 5 other villages near Sangham have also been partly evacuated. The sad tone of the Patil of Chaud Kamal Dinni asking me in despair, as to whether there is any likelihhod of relief works being started, is still fresh in my memory. Again the villages of Ramawadgi, Nagedahal, Chitaganur, have been half deserted by their inhabitants, and the village of Bevinmatti has been completely deserted. The villages just referred to are only typical instances of the general condition prevailing throughout the district, and particularly in the Hungund, Padami and Bagalkot talukas.

HARROWING TALES.

About the middle of January, a public meeting of the inhabitans of 22 villages, belonging to Kalagi group, was held at Kaladgi, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Raghavendrarao Kembhavi, who can by no stretch of immagination be accused of any bias against Government. In that meeting hundreds of poor people told their harrowing tales about their plight and some women went the length of even prostrating themselves before the President of the meering and assuring him that they were willing to work even for 7 piee a day, if only they were employed. A full report of the meeting has already appeared in the issue of the "Karnatak Vaibhava" of Bijapur, dated 23rd January. Yet Government have the audacity to assert that there are no signs of unemployment in that district. In this connection the Government have conveniently ignored the fact that the Public Works contractors require skilled labour and that if they have run short of such labour, it cannot mean that there is no general unemployment. Add to this the fact that the said contractors want to put forward some excuse for their inability to complete their works before the end of March in compliance with the terms of their contract.

DEFECTIVE VALUATION.

Again the Hon. Mr. Rieu in his statement before the Council, said: "The annawari valuation made by the Mamlatdars and district officers had been scrutinised by village committees and found to have been arrived at on an obsolutely equitable basis." Permit me to contradict the truth of this statement at least so far the district of Bijapur is concerned. A deputation of respectable people headed by Rao Bahadur Kembhavi waited upon the Collector and requested him to take them in to his confidence in settling the annavari. But their reqnest was rejected by the Collector on the ground that it was not obligatory for him to do so. Hundreds of petitions requesting the Government to declare famine have been sent to the Collector, the Commissioner and even to His Excellency the Governor. Again the fact that the Government have not yet published their annavari shows that the whole affair is not quite so straightforward as it is made to appear.

To conclude, there is very severe famine in Bijapur district, say what the Government may. Any impartial observer who cares to go and examine the conditions as they now prevail is bound to admit that fact. And even Mr. Rieu's learned homily on (the real cause of the migration being the fact, that the agricultural industry did not afford employment throughout the year and also the excessive fragmentation of lands) will not be able to feed hungry mouths. It is queer philosophy on the part of Mr. Rieu to talk of the eternal economic problems of India when thousands of poor people are starving, and prompt relief measures are required if they are to be saved from the jaws of disease and death.

SHORT STAY AND AMBITIONS PROGRAMME.

"SAK'S" VISIT TO MADRAS.

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

Mr. Saklatvala's visit to Madras promises to be a very short one. In a wire to Mr. E. L. Iyer, the Local Trade Union Leader, he says, "staying 48 hours. I do not permit many people to duplicate the programme." Yet he has a very ambitious programme before him. In a letter to Mr. Iyer he has written saying, he would like to meet in Madras, the Swarajist Executive Congress Committee, the Trade Union Executive and the Christian and Moslem Associations.

"Sak" arrives here to-morrow, but strangly enough, the Corporation has fixed the address for Monday evening, 90 hours after his arrival.—Free Press.

Dr. Gopichand has ween elected member for the Lahore City non-Mahomedan constituency in the Punjab Council.—A. P.

A Cawnpore message says:—"His Excellency the Governor will open the Co-operative Conference and Exhibition at Farrukhabad on the 27th instant."—A. P.

(Continued from Column 6.)

(ill such a scheme was prepared it was not advisable to approve of a grant as moved by Dr. Master.

The amendment was taken to a division and carried by 27 votes against 26 but when the President put it as a substantive proposition it was declared lost by 16 votes against 18 by show of hands. Again a poll was demanded and the result was that 28 voted for the substantive proposition and 28 against it, and it was declared lost.

The question therefore remained undivided.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

MOVE TO INCREASE "PUBLI HEALTH" GRANT.

PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA,

A very complex and interesting situation has arisen in regard to a grant of R5,84,616 proposed for the expenditure under the head of "Public Health" in the Budget of 1927-28 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Dr. D. B. Master being not satisfied with this amount moved an amendment, at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation, for an increase of R1,25,000 but when the question was put to the vote, both the amendment for R1,25,000 and the original proposition for R5,84,616 were lost in a division. The Commissioner seeing the awkward position the executive were placed in, as useless the grant was sanctioned, expenditure could not be carried on, asked the President whether the matter could be brought again for discussion in the Corporation.

The President replied he was unable to say anything just then but he left the question to the sense of the House.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday consideration was given to four further ad-interim reports of the Committee of the whole House regarding the expenditure side of the Budget estimates for 1927-28. The reports were formally moved by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, chairman, Standing Committee, and approved by the Corporation.

The Committee recommended in one of the reports the adoption of R5,84,616 under the head of "Public Health."

DR. MASTER'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. D. B. Master moved an amendment that the amount be increased by R1,25,000.

Dr. Master said that the sanitation of the city, especially in the northern part was so bad that it was imperative to spend additional amount to improve the existing state of affairs.

The Commissioner said it was for the executive to prepare a scheme for the consideration of the Corporation showing how the sanitation of the city could be improved. If such a scheme was prepared, he did not think the Corporation would oppose the grant, but he suggested that

(Continued in Column 5).

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WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS.

STORES PURCHASE SCANDAL

(Continued from page 8).

that, as a matter of fact a very large proportion of the orders from the Indian railways went to England. That explained why the Stores Department was not used.

Mr. Cocke suggested that the administration should publish statistics relating to purchases through the Stores Department.

WHAT THE BOARD DID.

Sir Charles Innes assured the House that the Railway Board accepted the Government policy of buying stores in India, as far as possible, and that railway stores purchased through the Railways Department were increasing. They must remember that after the Incheape Committee's Report the railway agents were held responsible for the financial results and the cost of stores was an important factor. But the Board had gone a step further. It had asked all the railway administrations to forward to the Stores Department copies of indents sent abroad and, once a month, an official of the Stores Department met an official of the Railway Board and, if there was the possibility of buying in India and the order could be cancelled, it was done. Further, they had already undertaken a most complete revision of the stores rules and were thinking of introducing a system of rupee tender. (Applause.)

MR. KUNZRU'S MOTION CARRIED.

The President put the motion for the token cut to the vote and declared it carried. This being contested, a division was called and Mr. Kunzru's motion was carried by 66 votes to 44.

WANTED AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. Kunzru raised the question of separation of Railway Finance from General Finance and made suggestions in respect of changes called for in the convention on the subject.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar urged that after years' of maladministration of the railways, the tax-payers were entitled to a larger share of the proceeds, and that the loss on strategic lines should be distributed over the total realised profits of all lines. The depreciation fund was fairly considerable, and though the railway reserve would have fewer accretions, it was quite big. It should be devoted partly to reducing rates and fares.

Mr. Neogy wanted to give Sir Charles Innes another opportunity of explaining his inconsistency, when he told the Council of State that by separating the Railway finances they were getting the railways as far as possible away from the interference of the popular Assembly.

Sir Basil Blackett said there would be no objection to the reconsideration of the convention, but it would materially assist them if they waited, till the report on the accounts of the railways was available.

Mr. Chetty urged that the examination of the convention should be expedited so that it might be placed before the Standing Finance Committee and come up before the September session, also that the railway reserve should be invested in more permanen tsecurities to fetch a higher rate of interest.

Mr. Parsons promised to place before the Railway Finance Committee the Report of the preliminary investigation on the terms of the convention. The report of the Dickinson Committee's investigation was expected at the beginning of June.

Pandit Kunzru withdrew his amendment on receiving an assurance that the House would be given an opporutnity of discussing the matter.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. M. K. Acharya raised the question of Government not accepting the Assembly's resolution of 1925, recommending an inquiry into the grievances of subordinate railway employees.

Mr. Macphail asked Mr. Acharya if the Brahmin landlords in Madras paid labourers anything more than subsistence wages.

Maulvi Mohammad Yakub said he whole-heartedly supported the motion. He complained that the Agent of the E. I. Railway had not granted recognition to the Labour Union and also gave expression to the grievances of a large number of those who had been transferred from Lucknow do Calcutta consequent on the transfer of audit work.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer thought that Government shirked an enquiry because it would reveal a scandal bigger than that brought out by the Raven Committee.

The motion was under discussion when the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

AN ELECTION PETITION.

MR. ATAVNE'S ELECTION FROM KOLABA QUESTIONED.

Mr. Narayan Laxman Agharkar, a voter from Pen, in the Kolaba District, petitions to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the appointment of Commissioners for an inquiry into the election of Mr. Mahadeo Atmaram Atavne which he says illegal, and "ultra vires", not being in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Government for the election of an M.L.C. and vitiated by corrupt practices. He gives a long list of twenty-nine, "irregularities, illegalities and corrupt practices", among other reasons.

The returned candidate in the election from Kolaba is Mr. A. M. Atavne of Panwel while his rival was Mr. Mahadeo Ramchandra Gosari of Alibag, who offered himself for election as a Responsivist.

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

(Continued from page 6.)

sive sobriety and lacked piquant thrusts—which alone are effective in shaking Government members in their seats. Still he made out two excellent points. He first instituted a comparison between the incidence of income tax and of land revenue, and pointed out that while in the former case the principle of a minimum standard of life was recognised, the poorest of ryots was rendered liable to the ruthless levy of land revenue apart from suspensions which gave only temporary relief even when no crops had been reaped at all. This glaring iniquity between the treatment meted out by Government to the poor agriculturists and their more prosperous fellow citizens in other walks of life has often been pointed out in the columns of this journal but has always been brushed aside even by the most extremist of our parties. Secondly the learned doctor compared consumption of liquors per individual in all the provinces and easily proved that our province had the unenviable distinction of topping all the rest in this respect. He has thus furnished some food for thinking and some clues to work up, to our political parties, but I very much doubt if anybody will worry any more about these matters.

WANTED A COUNCILLORS' ASSOCIATION.

All this is indeed so very depressing, coming as it does so soon after the storms and thunders of the electioneering propaganda when everybody displayed very great anxiety to show himself superior in valour and wisdom to everybody else. The need of the present situation is indeed very different. All discerning critics will agree that the manifold parties in which popular strength is divided in the Council are puny and powerless to attain anything by their individual strength. It would be funny if it were not tragic to see many busy-bodies and nobodies smugly installed as generals and marshals of little armies, which have in some cases more officers to command than soldiers to follow. Under these circumstances the first need, of course, is to have a central Committee composed or two or three representatives each of all the popular parties, to chalk out common policies on such vital and far reaching questions of public importance as famine relief and vagaries of land revenue, the evils of "Lloyd's Folly" and the Excise Department. Such a Commitee would introduce some sort of cohesion and co-operation between different parties and their leaders who act at present all on their own and thus are likely to run counter to each other. But even this in my opinion may serve only as a half-way house. What is required is no mere co-ordination but deep knowledge and active thinking on all questions that come up before the Councils, and if popular leaders ever think of presenting a strong case against Government benches with their whole host of secretaries and under-secretaries, it is absolutely necessary for them to have a Legislative Councillors' Association—more or less on the lines adopted by the Hon. Mr. Patel some years ago—which, with its permanent staff and sound library can serve in some measure as a non-official Secretariat. Will then the party leaders in the Council shake out all somnolence and separatism from their minds and energetically take to this only way of rendering real service to which they have so effusively pledged themselves? The finances of the province are in a bad way. Our trade and commerce continue to suffer from depression. "Lloyd's Folly" still continues and many grave issues crowd on the horizon. Will the Councillors earnestly betake themselves to their plain duties? Now or Never!

HEALTH OF COCHIN PRINCE

COUNCIL CANNOT DISCUSS QUESTION

COCHIN, Feb. 23.

Yesterday after question time Mr. C. A. Ouseph, non-official member brought forward an adjournment motion in the Cochin Legislative Council to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the extreme reticence of Government regarding a matter of the greatest concern to people of the State, the health of His Highness the Maharajah even when they had been thrown into painful suspense over it by reports of a most disquieting character. The Dewan, President said that the Associated Press had already published authoritative messages but the member contended that these related only to the question of His Highness' abdication and not to the state of his health. Mr. Ouseph wanted to draw the Council's attention to the unwillingness of Government to issue a Press communique and to the fact that his resolution to the same effect had been disallowed by the President. The motion was ruled out of order by the President as it would bring the topic of His Highness' health under the discussion of the Council which was not permissible under the Council laws.—A. P.

SIKH EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 24.

Preparations are being made for holding a Sikh Educational Conference and exhibition here during the Easter holidays. A Sehjdhari Conference to promote goodwill between Sikhs and Hindus will also be held and a Khalsa industrial Conference to promote industry among Sikhs.—A. P.

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CALCUTTA HOSPITALS' WORK

GOVERNMENT'S APPRECIATION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

A resolution on the work done by hospitals during the disturbances of 1928 in Calcutta and the suburbs, states that Government have received reports from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, describing the work done by the various hospitals of Calcutta and Howrah during the communal disturbances of 1926, and think it desirable to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by these hospitals to the victims of the riots. The situation created by the riots was one for which the staffs of the hospitals were not at all prepared. The brunt of the effects of the riots fell on the Medical College Hospital where 577 cases of men wounded in the riots were treated during April 1926, there being 82 admissions due to this cause alone on the 2nd April, and 108 on the following day.

The staffs of the Campbell, Mayo, Sambunath, Pandit and Charmichael Medical College, hospitals had to come with a similar sudden influx of injury cases, while the October riots threw extra work on the Howrah General hospital. But all showed the same energy in dealing with the situation. The greatest credit is due to all concerned—The Principal Medical Officers, students, nurses and menials—for the zeal with which they worked during this peroid and for the care and attention which they bestowed on the victims of the disturbances.

It is understood that Mr. B. A. Collins, C.I.E., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Patna, has been appointed Director of Commerce and Industries in Hyderabad Stae. Mr. Collins was recently Director of Industries in Bihar and Orissa.—A. P.

Mr. K. Kay, representative of the Madras Chamber of Commerce in the Madras Council, having resigned his seat, the Madras Chamber has been instructed to nominate a candidate before February 23rd.—A. P.

WHAT ABOUT ONE CRORE?

GANDHIJI ON UNTRUSTWORTHY CONGRESSMEN.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

Mr. Gandhi answers in to-day's "Young India" what had become of the crore collected for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. He says, "accounts have been published regularly by the All-India Congress Committee. Every pie has been accounted for. There is no doubt that, in some instances, those to whom funds were entrusted, were not faithful to the trust, but that is as much as to say that the Congress, like all human institutions, is an imperfect body, having in its fold all sorts of men. I know of no institution in the world which does not have dishonest agents. The Congress is no exception, but I can say this, that no loss has been sustained beyond what a most careful merchant suffers. The little loss that was sustained is due not to neglect, but has occurred in spite of vigilant inspection and auditing. Personally I have absolutely no regret about having raised the fund, and my conscience is clear as to its administration. The fund has served an immense national purpose. The tremendous organisation that came into being could not have been created without this great national fund to which both the rich and the poor contributed so handsomely."—A. P.

A Tuticorin message says:—

Dewan Bahadur Arokiaswami Mudaliar, Minister in charge of Fisheries, performed the opening of the pearl fishery, in the Fishery Camp on Tuesday, two miles from the town, where elaborate arrangements have been made for conducting the operations under the supervision of the Director of Fisheries.—A. P.

The new raffle of Dholpur has been drawn in the law courts in the presence of the State Committee high Officials, and a large a public gathering. The first prize of Rs. 16,000 was won by one Fazalkarim, a blacksmith, Razmak, N.W.F. 1109 Other prizes from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7 were won all over India.

Make no mistake?

Kidney troubles are often misunderstood, and much needless pain and discomfort is endured as a consequence. The work of the kidneys is to filter the blood, and if they fail to do so, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is so dangerous to neglect backache, urinary disorder, bladder weakness, rheumatic twinges, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

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SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT

MORE PRESS OPINIONS.

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

Writing on the South African agreement the "Civil and Military Gazette" calls it "A victory for reason" and says, it "represents an honourable settlement of what, at one time, seemed an insoluble problem." According to the journal, the situation with which the Government of India was confronted was so delicate and difficult that anything in the nature of dictation or bluster would have been fatal to the Indian case.

AN HONEST ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE.

The "Tribune" regards the agreement as "an honest attempt at compromise honourable to both parties" and adds "like all compromises it has its defects some of which lie on the surface. As Mr. Gandhi points out, sums up the paper, nothing better could have been expected in the actual circumstances of the case.

Regarding Mr. Gandhi's proposal that Mr. Sastri should be elected to represent India in South Africa, the paper says, "if no other man satisfies the necessary conditions and has the required qualifications, Mr. Sastri will have to go. He cannot leave his own work and that of the Delegation unfinished. But, for our part, we shall consider it an irreparable loss for India to forego the benefit of his ripe judgment and sane guidance at a time when the political destiny of India is in the melting pot."—A. P.

MAHADEO FAIR PILGRIMS STRANDED.

SUSPENSION OF TRAIN TRAFFIC.

CHHINDWARA, Feb. 23.

The loco and traffic staff on the Nagpur-Chhindwara, Parasia-Chhindwara and Mainpur-Chhindwara sections of the metre gauge of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway struck work this morning. Trains have ceased to run and booking has been suspended. Two strike leaders from Nainpur have arrived here and are persuading the remaining engineering, carriage and station staff to join the strike. It is understood that they have promised not to work from to-morrow. The strike has particularly affected the Mahadeo Fair pilgrims who have been stranded at various intermediary stations. The Fair attracts more than two lakhs of pilgrims annually and quite a large number of them travel by Bengal Nagpur Railway. So far everything is peaceful. The District and the railway police are guarding the railway property.—A. P.

CONCILIATE SIKHS

"TRIBUNE'S" APPEAL TO SIR M. HAILEY

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

In a leading article under the Captain "a word to Sir Malcolm Hailey, the "Tribune" draws His Excellency's attention to the problem of conciliating the Sikh community, otherwise known as the Gurudwara problem. The paper gives credit to Sir Malcolm Hailey for having achieved success by placing the Gurudwara Act on the Statute Book, to the immense relief of the Sikh community and amid the plaudits of the Province and the country as a whole" But, says the paper, "It is a matter of logic and commonsense no less than of elementary justice, expediency and statesmanship that the release of the Gurdwara prisoners should accompany the passing of the Gurudwara Act". The paper hopes that Sir Malcolm Hailey will no longer allow the good work done by him to remain unfinished.—A. P.

MATHERAN STEAM RAILWAY

Mr. Jhabvala whites:—It is a matter of gratification that the wages of the poor workers of the Matheran Steam Railway due for the month of November 1926 have been paid. But no wages have been paid for the months of December 1926 and January 1927. The misfortune is that the number of men employed there, is only 200 and all of them are illiterate, therefore not much resistance can be afforded. However I and my assistants are going to Mathern on Saturday to confer with the men and if possible form a Union of the workers. It is stated that the staff grew tired of the delaying habits of the management in the matter of payment and strongly thought of going on strike, last month. Those who are drawing large salaries are getting on happily but the poor workers are left entirely in difficult circumstances. I have addressed another communication to the Railway authorities.

PRESS WORKERS' UNION ORGANIZED

For the last two Sundays Mr. Jhabvala has been holding meetings of the Press Workers of Bombay with a view to bring their Union into existence. On Sunday last a very representative meeting of the Press-workers was held at Shatriya Samaj Hall, Girgaon, when Mr. Jhabvala presided. Almost all the Press Representatives were present. Mr. Jhabvala in opening the proceedings explained to the men how necessary it "was to have a Union of their own, down-trodden as they were and miserable." "You are the real producers of the wealth of the employers therefore you must at least have a claim to half of their profits. But on the other hand, you are fined illegally, you are not allowed leave, your payments are delayed. You must therefore combine and prepare your funds to offer a fight to your employers through a Union." Said Mr. Jhabvala; thereafter Mr. Chitre of Sahakari Press, Mr. Jogalekar of the "Hindustan", Mr. Surve of the Telegraph, Mr. Jagannath, a representative from the Times Press, and others spoke and a Union was formed. A provisional Working Committee was appointed to draft a constitution. Another meeting will be held next Sunday at the same place.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week end 19th inst. the total mortality 589 was 23 more than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 23.58. The total mortality for the 8th week of 1926 was 549 and death rate 22.31 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 was 752 and death rate 31.54.

Out of the total deaths, 132 were among infants under one year of age; 21 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 3 attacks (all imported from Bengal) and 1 death during the week. Smallpox caused 35 attacks and 19 deaths. Plague caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths. Influenza caused 2 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 378 as against 377 for the 8th week of 1926 and 391 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926).

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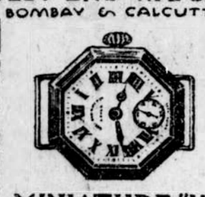

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